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HYDERABAD JUNG BAHADUR

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H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT,

HYDERABAD (Deccan).

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INDEX

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1884.

H. H. THE NIZAMS DOMINIONS. Final Census Form I. GENERAL STATEMENT OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total Population of both Sexes.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Number of Persons per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages per Square Mile.	Number of Houses per Square Mile.	Number of Persons per House.
Western Division.											
Bellary	4,215	1,417	143,816	8,827	731,799	403,724	328,075	159.41	0.05	38.45	4.47
Bidar	4,122	1,057	139,477	15,086	713,025	383,455	329,570	171.50	0.10	37.62	5.38
Bijapur	3,971	965	91,929	7,561	538,867	275,966	262,901	133.40	0.21	25.05	5.47
Total Western Division.	12,308	4,440	365,222	31,474	2,085,141	1,063,592	1,021,549	169.41	0.13	34.49	5.26
Northern Division.											
Bijapur	4,353	1,148	111,864	9,519	682,798	351,710	331,088	147.48	0.13	35.78	4.94
Bijapur	4,053	1,148	111,864	9,519	682,798	351,710	331,088	147.48	0.13	35.78	4.94
Total Northern Division.	8,406	2,296	223,728	19,038	1,365,596	703,420	662,176	162.48	0.26	71.57	5.04
N. Western Division.											
Aravalli	15,832	4,090	374,227	29,712	2,082,181	1,068,435	1,013,746	160.65	0.22	27.25	5.45
Bijapur	4,053	1,148	111,864	9,519	682,798	351,710	331,088	147.48	0.13	35.78	4.94
Bijapur	4,053	1,148	111,864	9,519	682,798	351,710	331,088	147.48	0.13	35.78	4.94
Total N. Western Division.	8,105	2,296	223,728	19,038	1,365,596	703,420	662,176	162.48	0.26	71.57	5.04
Southern Division.											
Bijapur	4,353	1,148	111,864	9,519	682,798	351,710	331,088	147.48	0.13	35.78	4.94
Bijapur	4,353	1,148	111,864	9,519	682,798	351,710	331,088	147.48	0.13	35.78	4.94
Total Southern Division.	8,706	2,296	223,728	19,038	1,365,596	703,420	662,176	162.48	0.26	71.57	5.04
Grand Total.	82,207	20,470	1,820,550	212,484	9,945,794	5,081,137	4,864,657	119.06	0.20	22.15	5.21

INTRODUCTORY.

DURING a period extending over many years the political and administrative affairs of the Hyderabad State have occupied the attention of several eminent writers, who have given to the world their views of the important events which have occurred in the past history and government of the State. Correspondents and writers in newspapers and current periodicals have also contributed much information to the general store of knowledge on the subject, and in other ways a vast amount of useful material has been accumulated in the literary records of the period. This information, illustrating as it does the gradual growth and development of a great Mahommedan State under the ægis of British rule, and dealing as it does with many important events which have marked the history of the State during the course of a long series of years, is not only of the greatest interest to the general reader, but is also of the highest importance to future historians, who will on the one hand find an amplitude of facts from which to draw correct conclusions, and on the other an abundance of contemporary criticism to show in what manner a particular policy or event was viewed by the public writers of the day. Unfortunately, however, for the preservation and popular dissemination of the knowledge thus provided by the industry and research of public writers, it is either scattered through the ephemeral pages of newspapers or periodicals, which in process of time are lost and mislaid, or is embedded in official documents and costly and obscure works accessible only to a few. My object in publishing the present work has been to meet this want, and to offer in a compendious form all such information as I have been able to collect from materials to hand. In making the selection of extracts nothing has been omitted which has appeared worthy of incorporation in these pages, and nothing has been rejected because of any hostile bias which the writer may have exhibited towards the Hyderabad Government, or any officers employed in that Government. The sole test of selection has been the usefulness of the extract, irrespective of any other consideration whatever.

I have taken great pains to secure as complete and useful a collection of information as could be obtained, and to this end the files of the Bombay papers have been searched for many years, with generally satisfactory results. I have also inserted in the work everything of interest contained in official reports published by the authority of the Hyderabad Government. Unpublished political correspondence has, however, been purposely omitted.

H. B. P. P. P.

MINTAWA

As my object in compiling this publication has been merely to present in the shape of a handy work of reference a collection of materials gathered from detached publications, and various fragmentary sources difficult of access to the casual reader, I have avoided interference with complete and standard works exclusively devoted to Hyderabad affairs (such as Briggs' "Hyderabad;" "Our Faithful Ally, the Nizam," &c.), which can be read better by themselves than in the shape of necessarily imperfect extracts.

The materials at my disposal have been placed under a number of headings, each extract, as far as circumstances permitted, being arranged in sequence of date under the heading most appropriate to the matter contained in it. In some cases it has not been possible to fully carry out this principle, owing to the writer treating of several subjects in the same connection, and in such a manner as to render them practically indivisible; but these instances are the exceptions and not the rule, and generally it will be found that a subject has been followed out through the successive pages of headings to which it naturally belongs. I may add that the extracts have been brought down to the beginning of 1883.

I am very much indebted to Nawab Mukaram-ud-Dowla Bahadur for placing at my disposal much valuable information in the shape of a set of newspaper scrap books lent to him by Mr. John Palmer. I have also to express my acknowledgments to the publishers of the following periodicals, newspapers, and other publications for the important assistance I have received in compiling this work from their publications:—

- "Administration Report of Hyderabad for 1869-70," by C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., Resident at Hyderabad.
 "Coal in the Deccan," by G. F. H. Henman, Esq.
 "Cotton in the Bombay Presidency," by Walter R. Cassels, Esq.
 "Cotton in India and elsewhere," by J. Forbes Royle, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
 "Further Papers relating to the Extension of Railway Communication in India."
 "Geological Papers of Western India," by Henry J. Carter, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, H.C.S., Bombay.
 "Glances of Indian Chiefs, Rajahs, Zemindars, &c."
 "History of the Indian Administration of Lord Ellenborough."
 "History of the Indian Mutiny," by Colonel Mallison.
 "Imperial India," by Val. C. Prinsep, A.B.A.
 "India in 1880," by Sir Richard Temple.
 "Indian Problems for English Consideration," a Letter to the Council of the National Liberal Federation," by W. Digby, Esq., C.I.E., &c.
Alber-i-Soudagar.
Athenaeum (London).
Bangalore Karamdar.
Bombay Catholic Enquirer.
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Deccan Times (Hyderabad).
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Gazette of Southern India, by Parnach & Co.
Hindoo Patriot.
Hesse News.
Illustrated London News.
Imperial Gazetteer of India, by Dr. W. W. Hunter.

- "Life and Correspondence of Charles Levee Macauliffe," by Sir John William Kaye.
 "Life and Correspondence of H. St. George Tucker, Chairman of the East India Company," by Sir John William Kaye.
 "Men and Events of my time in India," by Sir Richard Temple.
 "Modern India and the Indians," by Dr. Monie Williams.
 "Murray's Handbook of the Madras Presidency" (second edition), by R. B. Eastwick, Esq.
 "Notes, chiefly Geological, of a Journey across the Peninsula from Manipalpet to Goa," by Captain Seelbold, F.R.S., Assistant Commissioner, Kurnool.
 "Notes on the Agriculturists of the District of Annamalai," by Furbushji Junashiji, Esq., M.R.A.S., Member of the Cobden Club, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, N. W. Division.
 "Notes on a New Coal Field in the south-eastern part of the Hyderabad (Deccan) territory," by William King, Esq., B.A.
 "Our Great Naval Empire," by Major Erans Bell.
 "Papers and Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe," by Sir John William Kaye.
 "Preliminary Papers relating to the Hyderabad Contingent and to the Cession of the Berars."
 "Purchard's Administration of India from 1852 to 1868."
 "Proceedings of the Famine Commission (Selected Evidence)."
 "Public Works in India," by John Dornes, Esq.
 "Records of the Geological Survey of India."
 "Retrospects and Prospects of Indian Policy," by Major Erans Bell.
 "Sir Sahar Jung's Administration Report."
 "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1872-73."
 "Summary of the Geology of India between the Ganges and the Indus, and Cape Comorin," by H. J. Carter, Esq.
 "Story of My Life," by Colonel Meadows Taylor.
 "The Kaiser Nam," by E. B. Eastwick, Esq.
 "The Marquis of Dalhousie's Administration of British India," by Edwin Arnold, Esq.
 "The Prince of Wales' Tour in India," by Dr. W. H. Russell.
 "The Railway in India," by Captain Elward Davidson, R.E.
Indian Geographical Index, by J. F. Baines, Esq.
Indian Daily News.
Indian Spectator.
Jess-e-Jawad.
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London Mail.
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Subodha Patrika.
The Mahabata.
Times of India.
Times (London).
Times's Magazine.
United Service Gazette.
Vanity Fair.

Arrangements had been made for the publication of this work early in the year, but owing to the lamented death of Sir Sahar Jung, the preparation of the volumes was delayed in order that the papers relating to the melancholy event might be included with the other matter.

INDEX.

	Vol. Page		Vol. Page
Abdool Bho Ali demands a settlement of		Accident at Ellichpore between the Nawab and	
Arab claims	iv, 124	the Government troops	v, 485
before a body of Arabs	v, 128	Adams, Mr. John, correspondence regarding	
loss a disagreement with		Palmer & Co.	v, 354, v, 358
Samsajool-Mosk	v, 165	Adjustment of Kammer-cool-deen's accounts	iv, 31,
is called on to relinquish			iv, 35
his districts	v, 306	Adjustment of Kammer-cool-deen's accounts	
relinquishes his districts	v, 310	presented by the Nizam	iv, 31
to the Arab Panth	v, 231	Administration, personal conduct of, by the	
relinquish the number of		Nizam	ii, 124
the Chival's Nakh	v, 607	expected improvements in the	v, 15
is required to furnish the		disordered condition of the	v, 20
Government with pecu-			v, 144, v, 145
niary aid	v, 661	denormalization and corrup-	
suggested appointment of,		tion in the	v, 20, v, 144, v, 145
to the ministry	v, 682	dimensions in the	v, 201
receives high distinctions		interference in the	v, 313
from the Nizam	v, 683	food, of the Nizam's Dominions	v, 263
suggested murder of a girl		of justice by Arabs	v, 252
by his father-in-law	v, 703	improvements in	
mediates between the Mi-		the	v, 218, v, 220
nister and the Peshwa	v, 712	defects in the	v, 212
restores two intermarried dis-		history of the reforms in the	v, 160
tricts	v, 709	of revenue districts con-	
is requested to reduce his		sidered	v, 247
establishment	v, 743	of Sir Salar Jung (see also	
his connections with Bul-		Sir Salar Jung)	v, 312
and's rebellions	v, 773	improvements in the	v, 18
death of	v, 820	of Teluguas	v, 236
Abdool Hak arrests Ismail Khan	v, 832	of the Deccan, arrangements	
Abdool Hak's connection with Wamsee		for the	ii, 107
Buland's arrest	v, 827	progress of the	ii, 200
enquiries into the case of the		criticisms of the	v, 203
Goodkunga Prisoners	v, 855, v, 856	Report of Hyderabad by Mr.	
Abdool Khan dismissed by the Nizam	v, 706	Bamster	v, 584, v, 585
Akbarce Customs of Secunderabad transferred		for the	
to the Nizam's Government	v, 204	year 1289 Fash	v, 37
revenue for 1289 Fash	vi, 51	of the Deccan for 1863,	v, 254
for 1290 Fash	vi, 219	Administrative Department, estimated expen-	
of Secunderabad		diture on, for 1289 Fash	vi, 71
Jalash	ii, 237, ii, 267, ii, 243, ii, 638	estimated expen-	
Abolition of fees charged by the Criminal		diture on, for 1290 Fash	vi, 221
Court	v, 604	reforms, text of, published in	
of slavery in the Nizam's Dominions	v, 215	the <i>deccan</i>	v, 499
of the natives <i>estados</i> at Secun-		scheme, Sir Salar Jung frames	
derabad	iv, 312	A DOW	v, 494
of transit dues	v, 30, v, 37	Adul, description of	i, 884
General Fraser recom-		Advances from Salsokhale, Samsool-mosk	
mends	v, 136	secure	iv, 46
Atanas existing in the Administration	v, 100	recoverable, estimated receipts of,	
Accident to Salar Jung	iii, 13	for 1290 Fash	vi, 225
to Sir Salar Jung at Hyderabad	iii, 129	Alfay between an Arab and a British Deputy	
at Paris, iii, 95, ii, 37, iii, 94		Gazet	v, 701
to the Nizam	iv, 384	near Mahadpore	v, 718
Accounts of the Deccan, Nizam agrees to dis-		Afghan troops, notice of, alleged	v, 112
pute with	ii, 417	war, the Nizam's troops offered to the	
British Government to render	ii, 408, ii, 417	British during the	iii, 424
		Afghan war, Hyderabad Contingent represent-	ii, 187

	Vol. Page
Amool Gung dispensary closed	iv. 518
Ministry of	v. 251
Afzal-ool-dowrah, death of	v. 255, iv. 452
disgrace Sir Sahar Jung	
from office	iii. 340
Installation of	iii. 461, iv. 455
Agar Mahomed elected a member of the Board of Revenue	v. 214
Agas of Sahar Jung when appointed Minister, Agriculturists of Aera-pahat, description of	iii. 5
and money-lenders, relation between	i. 810
Ahera forces, development of the resources of, by the Ghanda Railway	iv. 312
Alimuddin captured by Ghazool-Dowrah	iv. 163
Alimuddin's treaties relating to Hyderabad	ii. 16
Ajanta caves, description of	i. 379
— caves, description of	i. 375
— a rebel force driven from, by Sir Hogen Zow	iii. 228
Akbar Jai required by the Nizam to contribute money in aid of his Government	iv. 23
Akbar Jai's death enables the British to make a large payment on account of Contingent debt	iv. 84
— bonds appropriated to the payment of the debt due to the British	iv. 84
— property, value of	iv. 204
Akli Khan, Ghosno Khan makes forcible entry into	v. 632
Alkoh, fortified, in honour of the opening of the Khazagora State Railway	iv. 131
— to Akota, proposed construction of a railway from	iv. 204
Ala-ool-dowrah, capture of	iv. 254
— departure of, for Tanna	iii. 233
Alibaks Talook described	i. 47
Alibeg, faith in, at Hyderabad	iv. 815
Alimshah, Sir Sahar Jung's visit to	iv. 825
Allocation of territory by the British, postponed	iv. 173
Alim Jang, death of	v. 241
Advances and assignments, estimated expenditure on, for 1288 Fasli	vi. 78
— for 1290 Fasli	vi. 222
— of Nizam's family remain unpaid	iv. 346
Alimshah and Diney for Hyderabad	iv. 346
Altercation between the Sahabars and Saraj-ool-mooh	iv. 22
Assess, pension among	v. 269
Assaults Cleric	i. 20
— descriptive narrative of the whole and portion of the Godhul districts in the Gumparsa Cleric	i. 315
Assam system of revenue collection adopted	vi. 23
Amba Jagesh district, Shuk Bahal mentioned to levy troops in the	v. 93
— add to Kunda Kunda	
— Rio	v. 559
— Zemindars and ryots of, complain of oppressions	v. 94

	Vol. Page
Assess associated in the Administration	v. 271
Amerat-Kabir, (see also Vikar-ool-Gharah) his position in the Government	iii. 429
— institutes a Judge School for talukdars	iii. 430
— his oppressive conduct	iii. 430
— his character and disposition	iii. 417
— his installation as Governor	19
Sir Richard Meade's speech on the occasion of	iii. 418
Amang Talook	i. 210
Amang Talook, memoirs of	i. 174
Amang Talook presents an address to Sir Anjuman-ul-Islam	iii. 123
Association of Hyderabad, international law cited as justifying	iii. 254
— the	iii. 254
— The Times advocates the	iii. 262
Amoo Lani and Moons Lani settle payment of their allowances	v. 673
Anti-Bombay's reply to "Royal" statements	iv. 279
Antiquities in the Hyderabad State	iii. 454
Appah Rao, Kidnapped and charged with the murder of	iv. 130, v. 673, v. 676, v. 683
— 's palace attacked by Rohillas	v. 23
Appeal for subscriptions for the Boudiana Farm	i. 10
Appeals from the High Court, proposed appointment of a Supreme Council to hear	v. 502
Appellate Court, proposed establishment of	v. 242
Application for settlement of Rohillas	v. 242
— for the use of the Contingent at Ellishpoor	v. 671
— for the use of the Contingent at Ellishpoor refused	v. 673
Appointment of a Governor of Bombay as of an additional Member to the	v. 292
— Court of Appeal	v. 253
— of Commission for the trial of the Rajah of Wungpary	iii. 210
— of Civil Magistrate to the Saundardah Cantonment	iv. 312
— of Gungah Rao as Minister	v. 574
Appointment of Gungah Rao as Minister set aside	iv. 45
— of Minister, British Policy concerning	v. 25
— operations regarding	v. 673
— to succeed Saraj-ool-mooh discussed	iii. 2
— of Miss White as medical attendant to the Nizam's family	iv. 329
— of Public Works Secretary	v. 977
— of Rajah Ram Rao as Peishkar of Sahar Jung as Minister, and	v. 569
— Rajah Naradha as Peishkar of Shams-ool-Dowrah as Co-	v. 184
— Regent	iii. 255
— as Minister	v. 553
Appointment of Vikar-ool-Gharah as Co-Regent	iii. 202

	Vol. Page
Appointments and promotions, orders regarding, in the new administration scheme	v. 503
Apprehension of a Brachin conspirator	v. 800
— of a fakoor for tampering with	
— of a notorious robber	v. 778
— of Bakhsh Chand	v. 914
— of high way robbers	v. 120
— of Mahomed Khan's men's murder	v. 810
— of proposed scheme	v. 587
— of the Rajah of Godhul	v. 587
Arab administration and the punishment of Arab offenders	v. 705
— chiefs, offences made so, by seditions	
— alleged to have been implicated in Ran Bahar's murder	iii. 214
— dissatisfied with Mowla Ahmad's Court	iii. 219
— proclamation by, concerning Arab delinquents	iv. 314
— Saraj-ool-mooh's proposals to recall their followers from the districts	v. 705
— confederacy by, to oust the Government	v. 770
— the minister seeks the expulsion of, from the capital	v. 770
— claims, Abidols bin Ali demands a settlement of	iv. 124
— upon Government	v. 130
— creditor illegals Rajah Bah Bar	iv. 106
— creditors in court of justice	iii. 121
— violent outbreak of	v. 24
— criminals, lenient treatment of	v. 782
— delinquents tried at the Resident's	v. 181, v. 187
— execution of	v. 690
— for the murder of a noble	v. 690
— for the murder of a noble	v. 181
— followers of Sahar Jung dispose a sedition cable	iii. 213
— garrison of Goleenah refuses to follow over the Ellishpoor	v. 138
— treatment of a woman by an	v. 719
— jurisdiction over Arab criminals	v. 193
— levies dismissed by Saraj-ool-mooh	v. 181
— malefactor, execution of an	v. 782
— mercenary, proclamation regarding	v. 14
— Sir Richard Temple's opinion concerning	iii. 141
— outrage on an Englishman	v. 600
— representation against Saraj-ool-mooh	v. 408
Arabs, disturbances by, at Wungpary	iii. 212
— the Resident complains of the quality and oppression of the	iii. 123
— the measures for the dismissal of, progress slowly	iii. 123
— loyal conduct of, at the outbreak of the mutiny	iii. 211
— Mr. Buxby's memo. regarding the Criminal of the	iii. 8

	Vol. Page
Arabs, contemplated expulsion of the	iii. 8
— disturbance of	iii. 8
— the Nizam declines to dismiss the	iii. 362
— ordered to waive their interest on loans	iv. 305
— financial relations of the, discussed	iv. 102
— issue of proclamation concerning	iv. 108, v. 695
— deny the right of the Government to try them on capital charges	iv. 110
— mortgage of, by	iv. 110
— number of six sepoy by	iv. 311
— position of, towards the Hyderabad Court of Justice	
— demonstrate regarding the terms of the Minister's proclamation	iv. 314
— levy of, by Abidols bin Ali	v. 128
— Nizam refuses to sanction the new series of	v. 130
— refuse to deliver up the districts under their charge	v. 711
— guilty of the outrage on Major Babinington, arrested	v. 105
— reduction of	v. 110
— measures for the dismissal of the	iv. 141
— the influence of, over the Government	v. 242, v. 275
— the Nizam agrees to the trial of, by the Resident	v. 182
— the Nizam complains to the Arab chiefs of the oppression of their followers	v. 184
— Sahar Jung proposes measures for the subjection of the	v. 190
— proposed suppression of Arabs' holdings mortgaged districts	v. 197
— Nizam refuses the reduction of the	v. 178
— disturbances by	v. 305
— dismissal of	v. 205, v. 208, v. 600, v. 628
— judgment of	v. 202
— history of the	v. 204
— fatal quarrel amongst the	v. 614, v. 619, v. 651, v. 772
— arrested for, gang robbery	v. 619
— prevented from carrying arms near the Residency	v. 640
— employment of, prohibited	v. 672
— excluded from the Residency precincts	v. 682
— listed by Harrold in contravention of orders	v. 644
— aggressive conduct of, towards British troops	v. 687
— insult on Major Babinington by	v. 687
— accused at Wungpary by	v. 693, v. 714
— aggressive conduct of	v. 693, v. 714
— insult on Major Mayo by	v. 704
— release of the Zamindar of Wungpary's children by	v. 620
— slaughter of a party of Sikhs by	v. 707
— misunderstanding between the Minister and the	v. 714
— take forcible possession of a debtor's house	v. 717
— disturbances by	v. 726
— commit an outrage in the Resident's house	v. 712

Vol. Page	Vol. Page
Amis, Resident demands the trial of	v. 748
new levies of	v. 721, 727
✓ quarrel between rival parties of	v. 757
disposal of the offenders at Baram-	
pours	v. 706
Government sometimes to curtail the	
power of the	v. 709
criminal jurisdiction of the	v. 802
disturbances at Aurangabad by	v. 806
take possession of Kukuligalle	v. 829
✓ Arabic text of the Nizam associated by a	
Pathan	v. 821
Archaeological remains, discovery of	v. 784
Area of Government assessed land	v. 258
Arto's Jah's ministry	II, 202, II, 209, II, 273
Arzoo, plunder of, by Rehille	v. 422
Army Commission and its suggestions as to	
the Nizam's army	II, 189
Arzoo, murder of	v. 181
✓ Arzoo, Mr. Edwin, on Lord Dalhousie's ad-	
ministration	II, 401
on the Residency	II, 403
✓ Arrangements for the better government of	
Hyderabad	v. 284
government of Hyder-	
abad during Sir Salar	
Jung's absence in	
Europe	III, 68
Nizam's education	v. 270
protection of the Resi-	
dency	III, 215
Arrears of Nizam's family pensions	v. 105
pay, facilities owing to	IV, 124, v. 653,
v. 626, v. 724	
of the Khas Bheas settled	v. 136
of Contingent	IV, 99, IV, 101, v. 124,
v. 128, v. 157	
of Judges	IV, 121
of Mixers	IV, 121
Pathan Chief's demand	v. 137
Sikhs clamour for	IV, 117, v. 130
Arrest of Arabs for gang robberies	v. 619
Government officials	v. 11
officers of the Rimala Khan for	
nutious conduct	v. 807
Waseem Bakht Phakir	v. 823, v. 827
✓ Arrival of Major Hastings Fraser at Hyder-	
abad	v. 321
Sir Salar Jung at Hyderabad from	
Calcutta	III, 82
in Bombay from	III, 67, III, 58
in Paris from Eng-	
land	III, 106
Armed inspected by Sir Salar Jung and the	
Resident	III, 39
✓ Art Exhibition at Hyderabad	IV, 325
Asht, description of	1, 60
Asif Jah, death of	IV, 628
✓ Assassination of Hameed-ul-Deen Khan	v. 617
of Mulla Mahmood Khan	
Khan	v. 621
of Vikral Row	II, 12
✓ Assault and capture of Deway	v. 249
on the Fort of Kullianah by Rehille	v. 745
Assay of coins current in the Nizam's Dom-	
ains	IV, 114
Assay village, description of	v. 39
Assignment of Ghulam Nakes Khan's districts	
to Abdulla bin Ali	IV, 39
of Mr. Dighton's districts to	
Salar Jung	III, 3
of revenue, proposed abolition	
of the system of giving	v. 46
of territory for the pay of the	
Contingent	v. 189
on revenue offered by Sunaj-al-	
Hook for a loan of 27 lakhs	v. 26
Association of Ancees in the administration	v. 271
Attack on a guard of the 5th N. L.	v. 589
on Captain Mackenzie by a native	
soldier	III, 233
on Captain Mackenzie	v. 349
on Europeans at Hyderabad	v. 778, v. 779
on the Residency at Hyderabad	III, 214, III, 235
	v. 267
Attempted assassination of Salar Jung by	
Johangeer Ali	III, 10
III, 11, III, 229	
of Sir Salar Jung	III, 40
III, 41, III, 42, III, 43, v. 207	
Aurangabad agriculturists, description of	v. 801
millenium implicated in the at-	
tack on the Residency	III, 214, III, 235
rack-out cases of	1,099
statistics relating to the city of	1,345
1,020, 1,038	
district of	1,823
description of	1,857
Sir Salar Jung's tour in the dis-	
tricts of	III, 150
diary of his	
tour in the districts of	III, 185
at Aurangabad in the past	III, 226
village settlements in the dis-	
tricts in Lord Metcalfe's time	v. 487
Asim Ali Khan gives decisions in undecided	
cases	v. 63
pendents in a court of justice	v. 42
Khan's Court	v. 30, v. 44
Asim-ul-Domin's association as minister	v. 72
Asim Jung, the Resident, requires the dismis-	
sial of, from the Nizam's Court	III, 231
Jung's expulsion from the city	III, 233

B

Bahington, Major, insulted by Arabs	v. 487
Bahington's, Major, insults, arrest of, by	
insults by the Resident	v. 488
insults punished	v. 520, v. 612
Baldaccolerie carried by Rehille	v. 655
Bafana's Arabs, Salar Jung arranges for the	
dismissal of	III, 325
transactions with Kudee Khan	
Row	
Badr, capture of	v. 743
Badr, capture of	v. 284
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
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Badr, capture of	IV, 137
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Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
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Badr, capture of	IV, 137
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Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
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Badr, capture of	IV, 137
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Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
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Badr, capture of	IV, 137
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Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture of	IV, 137
Badr, capture	

B

Babington, Major, insulted by Arabs	v. 687
Babington, Major, insults, arrest of, de-	v. 488
manded by the Resident	v. 687
Badrakore carried by Rehille	v. 620, v. 602
Bafana's Arab, Salar Jung arranges for the	v. 435
dismissal of	III, 225
transactions with Kunder Kishan	v. 743
Row	v. 743
Bafana, capture of	v. 784
Bagh Chakre coinage described	IV, 137
Bahadur Bear restored to the Nizam	II, 616
Bahadur plundered by Bahilla	v. 746

Vol. Page	Vol. Page
Bahman, Captain, appointed to a post in the	II, 187
Baram	1, 613
Bahaspur, description of	III, 223
Banda, Nawab, of a prisoner with the British	v. 274
forces	III, 223
Banjara, extensive employment of	v. 331
banishment amongst	III, 223
Bank established at Hyderabad, history of	III, 223
the	III, 223
stoppage of, Mr. Dighton's	III, 223
of Bonga's branch of, established at	III, 223
of Bombay, proposed establishment of	III, 223
a branch of Hyderabad	III, 223
Banking houses at Hyderabad, financial	III, 223
credit of, shaken	III, 223
Bankrupt condition of Nizam's Government	III, 223
Bankruptcy at Hyderabad	III, 223
Bankruptcy of Poonjee and Moosjee at Hy-	III, 223
derabad	III, 223
of five merchant houses at Hy-	III, 223
derabad	III, 223
Barquet to Mr. Scamler by Sir Salar Jung	III, 223
Barwally talook	III, 223
Barwally, Mr. called	III, 223
Barwally, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., alleged to be a	III, 223
the redemption of the Baram	III, 223
Barrack town, description of	III, 223
Barrack, Mr., management of the city Cas-	III, 223
ern	III, 223
Barr	

Mr. Edwin Arnold on the restoration of the	ii. 401	Begum Bazar, fight in the	v. 447	Bekindian caste, description of	v. 1307	Bekindian conspirator, apprehension of a	v. 560
Major Evans Bull on the restoration of the	v. 724	in a state of siege	v. 720	Bekindian, description of	i. 102	girl, attempted installation of	v. 388
the	ii. 405	plundered by multitudes of	v. 724	failure of soldiers to	ii. 300	women ill-treated by soldiers	iv. 132
material guarantee offered for the		fight between Bahollas in	v. 730	temperance to move against Nairn-		Bekindian inspired for seeing that	
liquidation of the	ii. 383	the	v. 634	warrior		Mr. Dighton had been dispossessed	
Mr. Laing Mason on the restoration of the	ii. 392	tabooed dispute in the	v. 431	remain unpaid	v. 710, v. 727	of his districts	v. 41
the	v. 528	Ball, Major Evans, opinion regarding the	ii. 379	Bamby exports from the Nizam's territory	v. 37	party of, petition the Resident	
natural resources of the	ii. 203	Ball, Major Evans, opinion regarding the		Government desposes construction of	ii. 312	against Mr. Dighton's note	v. 44
negotiations preceding the assignment of the		assignment of the Baras		of Madras had way to Hyderabad		Branch Railways, application for construction	
of the	ii. 203	Baluch and transapene, frays between, at Hyderabad	v. 837	merchants apply for concessions to		to construct in Hyderabad	iv. 252
Nizam is requested to disprove with		murders, execution of	v. 734	contrast branch Railways in	ii. 203	Bekley, services awarded to	iv. 252
accounts relating to the	ii. 410	Benevolence of the Nizam	v. 218	Hyderabad		Brigadier James Forsyth, Ranawary's	v. 80
Demands the surplus revenues		Hyderabad, Captain Moscow Taylor's opinion	v. 425	post, entry of the	v. 203, v. 303	policies to the Resident	
of the districts	ii. 213	regarding	v. 393, v. 410	Berevas Raur System adopted in		upholds Ranawary's con-	
resents his application for the		Bhagwan Impious Khan-son Khan	iv. 101	Hyderabad	v. 237	tract for town duties	v. 707
surplus revenues	ii. 216	Bhagwan pergunna	v. 397	Sir Saib Jung's arrival in, from		Macdonald accepted by native soldiers	v. 111
Nizam's objections to a permanent		Bhagwan pergunna, proposed completion of	ii. 714	England	ii. 318	Scirge, Mr., on the Golconda mines	i. 23
cession of the	ii. 328	Bhak, description of	i. 59	charter of the	ii. 66	British, alliance with the Nizam, considered	ii. 7
Government applies for the		Bhena Rao attacked and defeated at Kapad-	ii. 319	visit to	ii. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51	demanded compensation for the plunder	ii. 242
restoration of duties in the	v. 510, v. 511	droog		to meet the		of Nulunge	ii. 242
official correspondence relating to the	ii. 430, ii. 630	Bheer Chitr, memoir of	i. 48, i. 205	Prince of Wales	ii. 58, ii. 93	financial ills against the Nizam,	
papers relative to the question		of the restoration of	v. 172	trade with the Nizam's territory	v. 34	suggested relinquishment of	iv. 61
of the restoration of	ii. 433	Circumstances relating to	v. 425	kind of the Shingapore State presented to		Government decides that Baras con-	
officials, order of employment by	ii. 433	district, families in the	ii. 115, v. 427	Resident for adjustment	iv. 101	cession cannot be considered	
the assignment of the	ii. 433	Bhuffo-pur-son-Bornu re-		Resident for adjustment	iv. 101	during Nizam's minority,	ii. 387
Parliamentary papers relating to the	ii. 433	quired to give up the	v. 178	Bhola Khan besieges Keshrak All Khan		decision of, in the Murry	v. 230
peculiarly transferred to the British		Bhukio Meer, murder by	v. 815	Elilabad	v. 723	intelligible	v. 230
Government	ii. 203, ii. 319	restored to his situation	v. 815	his complicity in the crimes of		desires to modify terms	
proposed reclamation of the	ii. 211, ii. 319	sent to Golconda	v. 817	the feudatory Bahollas	v. 702, v. 734	for restoration of districts	
question of the restoration of the districts	ii. 210	Moon's restoration to his situation,		invasion of Istoolah's house by		the residents of	ii. 242
discussed		question regarding	v. 72	the residents of	v. 534	desire to hold the Baras	
Sir Salar Jung's position in regard to	ii. 87	Bhonsloghe Chitr	v. 101	make an advance towards the		not in sovereignty law	
the question of the restoration of the	ii. 92	Bhusa, description of	v. 603	interest on the Nizam's mort-	iv. 94	in trust	ii. 41
statement of receipts and disburse-		Bhusa, memoir of	v. 74	gaged jewels		reference to the Baras	ii. 203
ments of the, from 1857-58	ii. 404	Bichkonda Arab, Arab garrison of Gal-		met in the pay of, stop the		influence at Hyderabad, increase of	iv. 52
of the revenue of, for 1857-58	ii. 404	surah refuse to deliver orat.	v. 133	English post at Elilabad	v. 100	offices, employment of, as Superin-	v. 4
surplus revenues of the districts paid		taboo	v. 107	offices sent to Government con-		tradents of Revenue	v. 4
over to the Nizam	ii. 216	Bijapur, fight between Bahollas and Arabat.	v. 707	ditionally on his restoration		policy as to the appointment of	v. 50
of the, absorbed by		Billa Sood surrenders himself uncondi-		to settle	ii. 100	Mislar	v. 50
costly management	ii. 4	tion to Islam Jung	v. 776	offered the surrender of Baras	ii. 100	refusal to grant the use of the	ii. 67
time on the assignment of the	v. 497	cluded		oppressive conduct of	v. 690	Oxlingdon dismissed	ii. 137
treaty for the assignment of the, con-	v. 187	Birds of the Deesa, list of the	iv. 144	projected transfer of districts to	ii. 68	relations with Sir Salar Jung	ii. 137
negot treatment of Sir Salar Jung in the		Birds of the Deesa, list of the	iv. 144	proceed from Hyderabad	v. 700	written, violent conduct of, at	v. 72
controversy relating to the res-	ii. 416	Birkhan Chund apprehension of	v. 123	quarters with Lankah Khan	v. 692	Hyderabad	v. 72
sumptions of the		marches against the Jaghere-		question regarding the districts		superintendents, Nizam declines to	v. 13
Barkat's, Calcutta, force ordered to march	v. 459	dar of Ellishpore	v. 694	belonging to	v. 109	place in charge of districts	v. 13
against Baroor		murdered by Appa Rowle	ii. 674	refrains to deliver up his district	ii. 215	troops enter Hyderabad to quell dis-	
force secures the surren-		removal, from his districts	v. 674	refrains to deliver up his district	v. 109	turbances	v. 610
der of the Rao Bahoo	ii. 86	reputed dismissal of charges	v. 691	reinforcements belonging to	v. 109	Bulla Hindostee, description of	v. 138
Robert Chitr, statistics relating to the	i. 49	against	v. 691	march towards Elilabad	v. 726	Bullinsim, description of	v. 140
memoir of	i. 283	Bitterpan, description of	i. 80	Salar Jung does not favour the		pagda plundered by Bahollas	v. 691
description of	i. 245, i. 832	Board of Control's policy in Palmer & Co's		interests of	v. 730	results of old borings at	v. 11
manufacture at the Paris Exhibition	ii. 394	case	v. 450	trial of the captives of the forward	v. 732	Budget estimate for 1888 Paoli	ii. 250
Beebe Nagar sacked by Bahollas	v. 791	Revenue commences its sitting	v. 243	undertakes to make a loan of	iv. 50	of revenues and receipts for	v. 137, v. 167
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	desires upon the recall of		Bhodana fam, appeal for subscriptions for	i. 10	1889 Paoli	iv. 167, v. 167
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	Jaghire	v. 250	described	i. 8	for 1890 Paoli	iv. 220
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	establishment of a	v. 244, v. 250	Ecologically and fossils	v. 791	for 1891 Paoli	iv. 220
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	refers to the	v. 429	Boon Kahlali, memoir of	i. 81	Budget statistics for 1891 Paoli	iv. 270
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	Bardman's, Captain, battalion disbanded	iv. 119	Boon Kahlali, memoir of	i. 81	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of	i. 333	Budhokra Conservancy, proposed construc-	tion of a railway from
Bemhal, memoir of	i. 78	troops mutiny	v. 61	Bowditch, description of			

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	Vol. Page
Cholera and typhoid in the Burmah	iv, 164
in Hyderabad	v, 285, v, 312
Chinese Lail mardas Kirpanan, an epistol subokar	v, 778
Chinese Rajah purchase permission to levy fresh troops	v, 192
restored to ten years' imple- ment for collision	v, 800
Samj-ool-Mool's indebted- ness to	vi
Rajah's tribute, salar-fang employ- ed to examine and pass	v, 162
Christies, Her M., attack on at Hyderabad ..	v, 524
Chunderghat, description of	iv, 361
Chunab, description of	1, 955
Church Sahib and Osman Khan appointed to the charge of districts	v, 13
Chunabur village, description of	i, 313
Chunaboo Lail and the Shingeroo	i, 321
Lail's administration	i, 25, i, 242, 5, 173
position of the Sikhs in	v, 610
appointment, circumstances attending	ii, 220, ii, 229
character	v, 692
gratuities required to pay over to the treasury all their hoarded wealth	iv, 50
honouration as Minister	vi, 72
ministry	v, 609
moral responsibility of the British Government for	ii, 225, ii, 235, ii, 239
power	v, 228
revenue system	iv, 17
rise to power	v, 204
Chapman circulated in Hyderabad territory ..	iv, 519
Chantengurb, description of	3, 379
experts and opening of roads	1, 389
present trade of	1, 389
prospects of future trade in that direction	3, 348
route by the Mahabody and Godavery	3, 381
Citizens, or districts in the Hyderabad State, list of	i, 39, iv, 475
Circulation of jowara oxen in Hyderabad territory	iv, 210
Civ. customs collection, irregularities in the department remedied	ii, 2
City Poller, position of the	iii, 109
Civil Magistrate appointed to the Secandra- bad Cantonment	iv, 311
Clerk, Captain Chando, appointed the Nizam's tutor	iii, 487
John, appointed the Nizam's tutor	iii, 487
Cochampally village	4, 229
Coal berraps at Kolah	3, 794
result of at Bullochellum	4, 20
Coal fields at Kurnawarwar described	ii, 17, 17
in the Hyderabad State, Mr. King's report on	4, 42

Page	Index	Page	Index
715	"Cool in the Doona," report by Mr. Hoan,	Vol. Page	
716	Cook fighting the Hydrabad.	I. 785	
717	Coornen Part.	IV. 105	
718	Cole of laws, need for a	V. 235	
162	Coffin, Calcutta, means for the defence of	VI. 205	
162	the Rostovsky	III. 265	
800	Colombial Clear	I. 191	
88	Colage taken by Peshawar	IV. 144	
162	debatement of the . . . IV. 133, 134	IV. 165	
162	of English money at the Nizam's	V. 206	
164	mine proposed	V. 115	
301	of the Gudwal and Seager mine	V. 115	
301	not to be carried	V. 115	
301	in stone, style of the	V. 115	
313	Consent in the Nizam's Dominions, assent	V. 196	
313	of	V. 196	
313	Collegiate district, plunder of	V. 196	
331	Collectors of Kulluppur and Gayed dissemi-	V. 196	
331	nation of the	V. 196	
331	for bad conduct	V. 196	
610	Commercial treaty, infraction of the	I. 2	
610	Commission appointed to consider the Herra	II. 331	
610	question, alleged appointment	II. 331	
610	of a	II. 331	
610	for the trial of the Rajah of	V. 167	
610	Wampury appointed.	V. 167	
610	for trial of subvers	V. 167	
610	of Wabakar at Hydrabad	V. 167	
610	of	V. 167	
610	from the Company's Government	V. 167	
610	suggested	V. 167	
610	to consider the Herra question.	II. 324, II. 331	
610	to consider the Herra question,	II. 331	
610	the constitution of the	II. 331	
610	Committee for reformation of expenditure, esti-	II. 331	
610	mation for 1285 Part.	II. 331	
610	Company's wages, payments made to troops	IV. 745	
610	in the	IV. 745	
610	post plundered	IV. 745	
610	rupee, expected circulation of, in	IV. 745	
610	Hydrabad territory	IV. 745	
610	made a legal tender in the	IV. 745	
610	Assigned Districts	IV. 745	
610	current in the East	IV. 745	
610	where Dakh	IV. 745	
610	Company of London with Paris, by Sir	IV. 745	
610	Salar Jung	IV. 745	
610	constituted, intended by the British for	IV. 745	
610	the plunder of Nizampur	IV. 745	
610	Complaints against Mr. Dignish's officials.	IV. 745	
610	Condition of ryots in the Nizam's Dominions.	IV. 745	
610	Conference between the Resident and the	IV. 745	
610	Nizam as to Salar Jung's official.	IV. 745	
610	"Confession of a Thing," origin of the	IV. 745	
610	work	IV. 745	
610	Confession of a Thing, proclamation against	IV. 745	
610	ing	IV. 745	
610	Rajah Ghaz Chaud by an	IV. 745	
610	Arab creditor	IV. 745	
610	Scholar by Arabs	IV. 745	
610	the Rajah of Coornen by	IV. 745	
610	Arabs	IV. 745	
610	Consent of the British appointing	IV. 745	
610	Consent at Hyderabad	IV. 745	

Conspiracy of Ram Das in the Hyderabad territory.....	II, 247, III, 239, III, 251
to arrest Sir Salar Jung from office, Vikar-ul-Omrak's complicity in.....	II, 340
Conspirators, arrest of, at Hyderabad.....	v. 798
Contingent payment of forty lakhs in amount of Contingent debt.....	IV, 49
Contest between rival sects at Hyderabad.....	v. 623
.....v. 624, v. 625, v. 627, v. 628, v. 629	
Contingent (see Hyderabad Contingent).	
Continuance in office of Rajah Rani Rao.....	v. 314
Contract for seven duties.....	v. 314
Co-legality, Koorilal Jai's claim to the.....	II, 154
Co-Regent, alleged arbitrary extension of the.....	IV, 248
Co-regent's appointment of Sham-ul-Omrak as.....	II, 325
Vikar-ul-Omrak appointed.....	IV, 246
Death of.....	IV, 148
Successor appointment of a successor to Vikar-ul-Omrak.....	v. 389
Vikar-ul-Omrak nominated as.....	II, 302
.....II, 320, IV, 48	
Co-Regent's career, sketches of the.....	IV, 459
demands for the restitution of the Berar.....	II, 356
effect on takes forcible possession of an attached village.....	v. 812
Indemnity with Sir Richard Meade.....	IV, 384
Interference with Sir Salar Jung.....	II, 134
.....II, 129	
seigniors employed in the administration.....	II, 358
opposition to Sir Salar Jung's measures.....	II, 130, III, 152, III, 103, III, 134, III, 105
Resident refuses to receive communications from the, on the Berar question.....	II, 164
Courts, opening of an establishment for the disposal of timber at.....	I, 2
Cornwallis, Lord, opinion of Meer Ali.....	IV, 621
Correspondence relating to the construction of the Hyderabad State Railway.....	IV, 391
to the liability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales.....	II, 303
relative to the treaty of 1853.....	II, 485
relative to the assigned districts.....	II, 108
restoration of the Berar.....	II, 448
Corruption amongst the Nizam's officials.....	v. 238
the Duffians.....	v. 120
and money in the Hyderabad State.....	IV, 18
of the Nizam's Court.....	v. 35
Cotton crop in Berar, prospect of, for 1892-83.....	I, 759
culture in Nizamat territories.....	I, 886
in Shorapur.....	I, 892
Duties at Hyderabad enhanced.....	IV, 324
trade at Junnar.....	IV, 323
condition of the.....	v. 7
of the Berar, description of.....	
the.....	II, 651, II, 182, I, 893
in the Nizam's Dominions.....	I, 893, I, 7

Cotopallin, memoir of.....	I, 74
Court of Appeal, appointment of additional members to.....	v. 253
constitution and working of the.....	v. 259
of the.....	v. 305
delay in establishing the.....	v. 202
establishment of a.....	v. 241
proposed establishment of.....	IV, 311
Court of Justice at Hyderabad, abandoned by its judges.....	v. 144
demand for the reform of the.....	v. 136
disturbance in.....	v. 197
foundation of a new.....	v. 189, I, 714
Improvement of the.....	v. 203
request decision in the case of Amer-ul-Dowlat vs. Ram Lal.....	I, 37
Arab creditors in.....	II, 124
Arab required to render themselves amenable to.....	v. 340
Mahomedan law in the.....	v. 265
unsatisfactory condition of.....	v. 28
Courts to supervise decrees of original Courts established.....	v. 29
Crime in the Berar.....	v. 254
decrease of.....	v. 219
Criminal Code, elaboration of.....	IV, 311
Court abandoned by its judges.....	v. 144
fees, abolition of.....	v. 664
powerlessness of the, to enforce its own decrees.....	v. 661
jurisdiction of the Arabs.....	v. 692
treatment of Hyderabad debtors by their creditors.....	IV, 11
Cutbuck, disturbances at.....	v. 296
Cultivated and uncultivated land in Hyderabad, estimate of.....	III, 39
Cultivators, different styles of.....	III, 33
condition of, after the famine.....	III, 151
of numbers.....	v. 17
Cultivators, increase of, in the Hyderabad State.....	III, 32
Current note, proposed issue of, at Hyderabad.....	v. 247
system, evils of the.....	V, 1, III, 144
Curriss, Sir F., minute with regard to the Contingent and the debt on account of it.....	II, 622
Cushie Allompoor, memoir of.....	I, 70
Customs contract for Hyderabad, petition concerning.....	v. 109
Department, estimated revenue of.....	
for 1250 Fads, viz. 5.....	
for 1250 Fads, viz. 29.....	
illegal exactions in the.....	v. 34
Duties at Hyderabad.....	v. 614
imposition of, at Hyderabad.....	IV, 286
in the Berar, reunion of.....	II, 35
reduction of.....	IV, 315
tariff, alterations in the.....	v. 633
Cutwal coerced to resign his districts.....	v. 633
mines leaves and prepares to resist the Nizam.....	v. 96

Cutwal restores orders to support the Police force.....	IV, 613, v. 109
resigns his districts.....	v. 630
the Nizam proposes the restoration of the.....	v. 338
Cutwal's Department of Boudharabad abolished.....	IV, 286
Cutwal's measures punished for corruption.....	v. 235
D	
Dacotins, creation of.....	v. 707
in the suburbs of the capital.....	v. 702
persecution of, in and about Hyderabad.....	v. 28, v. 257, v. 703, v. 773, v. 802
Dacota, attack on, by Mr. Faris.....	v. 609
Dacota and Thug Agency.....	v. 276
at Boudhar.....	v. 831
at Doodat.....	v. 759
at Doodat.....	v. 797
at Doodat.....	v. 784
near the Residency.....	v. 750
total absence of, during the famine.....	v. 119
Dalhousie, Lord, letter from, regarding the appointment of Minister, v. 547, v. 548	
prohibits meeting for the Nizam's Contingent.....	v. 703
receipt of a letter from, by the Nizam.....	v. 66
recommends deportation of Nizam's secretary troops.....	IV, 68
rejects General Fraser's proposition for the reform of Hyderabad.....	II, 338
Hyderabad policy.....	II, 375
Hyderabad, Lord, Hyderabad policy.....	II, 303, II, 324, II, 402
minute, extract from.....	II, 390
Dalhousie's, Lord, opinion as to the extravagant expenditure on the Contingent.....	II, 541
opinion regarding the assignment of the Berar.....	II, 9
policy dealing with Hyderabad.....	IV, 68
Dandabara Taluk, north-west of.....	I, 181
Dandabara and Boudhar districts restored to the Nizam.....	II, 245
Dandabara, significance of the term.....	II, 239
Danor, beleaguered by the Contingent.....	II, 134
Danor, recapture of the.....	II, 134
fort captured by the prisoners.....	v. 443
detailed there.....	v. 443
Colonel Boudhar's force referred to march against.....	v. 448
fort ordered to be destroyed.....	II, 142
of.....	v. 448
Darya-e-Nisar, ruins of the.....	IV, 394
well sold by Palmer & Co.....	IV, 394
Davidson, Colonel, adopts measures to prevent disorder in the Nizam's Dominions.....	II, 230
attempted assassination of.....	II, 340
death of.....	IV, 379
character of.....	v. 211
desires reinforcements for the defence of the Residency.....	II, 215

Davidson, Colonel, on the financial states of the British against the Nizam.....	II, 243
suggests the employment of the Contingent in Central India.....	II, 243
administration report for 1890-91, political section of.....	II, 475
appointed as Resident.....	II, 243
order of, in the Hyderabad Contingent after the mutiny.....	II, 220
Davidson's, Colonel, refusal to obey the orders of the Government of India.....	II, 243
report suppressed.....	II, 243
Davidson, Major, energetic conduct of.....	v. 26
deceitfully informs the Nizam's Minister that orders had been issued for the movement of troops on Hyderabad.....	II, 379
has an interview with the Nizam.....	v. 174
protests a demand to the Nizam.....	v. 170, v. 175
prevented from seeing the Nizam.....	v. 172
Davidson, Mrs., imprisonment of.....	IV, 245, v. 820
Death of Abdulla Khan.....	v. 239
Abdulla Khan.....	v. 268
Abdulla Khan.....	v. 241
Abdulla Khan.....	v. 244
Colonel Davidson.....	IV, 302
Hakim Ghulam Hussain.....	IV, 238
Ismael Khan.....	v. 48
Lord Elgin.....	v. 387
Mohamed Sahab-ul-Islam.....	IV, 340
Mohamed Kurram Ali.....	v. 218
Mr. Baskin.....	IV, 304
Mr. Palmer.....	II, 439
Mr. Raymond.....	II, 132, IV, 442
Owner of Acon.....	v. 718
Rajah Singh Rao.....	v. 170
Rajah-ul-Dowlat.....	v. 270
Ram Das.....	v. 612
Seemachal Jail.....	IV, 304
Sher Afghan Jang.....	v. 218
Sir Salar Jung.....	II, 219
Sham-ul-Omrak.....	v. 227
Surgul-Hulk.....	III, 2
Talib-ul-Dowlat.....	v. 164, v. 172
The Rajah of Nagpore.....	v. 305
Tomb of Nizam.....	II, 227
Vikar-ul-Omrak, Co-Regent.....	IV, 147
Withdrawal of Contingent, its effect on exchange, at the Gulami Mint.....	IV, 123
by Pasha Dow, the Mint Master.....	IV, 144
correspondence relating to the.....	II, 255
by the Rajah of Bundelkhand.....	IV, 147
paries of.....	II, 147
by the Zamindars of Goommal and Narimpal.....	IV, 147

	Vol. Page
Famine and cholera, prevalence of, in the	
Barras	iv. 151
Commission, Sir Salar Jung's evidence before the	v. 591
appointment of the	vi. 73
Mr. Palmer's replies to the questions of the	vi. 273
Mushir Mahdi Ali's replies to the questions of the	vi. 293
Mushir Mahdi Ali's replies to the questions of the	vi. 180
immigrants, influx of, into Hyderabad	iv. 512
discrimination of Sir Salar Jung to treat as aliens	vi. 142
in Indian, Hyderabad contributions to the fund for the relief of the	v. 463
operations, plan of, complete in December 1870	vi. 74
organization, rules for	vi. 78
relief, Sir Salar Jung's opinion regarding	v. 507
works, institution of work most suitable for	vi. 119
system of	vi. 63
Mr. Palmer's report on	vi. 291
rules for conducting	vi. 331
works most suitable for	vi. 819
statistics relating to	vi. 120, vi. 302
in the Nizam's Dominions, history of	v. 502, v. 403
in Hyderabad, support by the state of persons rendered destitute by the	iv. 343
Sir Richard Made's opinion as to the measures for the relief of the	iv. 840
correspondence relating to the	iv. 475
conduct of relief works	iv. 414
during the	iv. 507, iv. 415
total expenditure on the	v. 454
mortality during the	v. 458
prevalence of	v. 287
remissions of revenue owing to the	vi. 32
estimated expenditure on, for 1288 Fadd	vi. 82
report on the	vi. 17
sketches of previous outbreaks of	vi. 18
prices of grain during	vi. 24
suffering and mortality during the	vi. 25
measures adopted to afford relief during the	vi. 26
re-population of deserted villages after the	vi. 20
eight districts affected by the	vi. 43

	Vol. Page
Famine in Hyderabad, commencement of the	vi. 93
Sir Salar Jung's Imperial Instructions regarding the	vi. 70
committee appointed to deal with the	vi. 70
Mr. Mahdi Ali's views of inspection during the	vi. 75
Sir Richard Made's report on the	vi. 80
officially pronounced to be over in Jan. 1874, vi. 303	
expenditure on public works during the	vi. 119
case scripals reported during the	vi. 120
mortality during the	vi. 124
after effects of the	vi. 122
expenditure on relief works during the	vi. 121
cattle mortality during the	vi. 144
arrangements for supporting destitute children during the	vi. 143
statement of the number of persons who entered and quitted the Nizam's Dominions during the	vi. 146
total absence of decency during the	vi. 149
followed by a plague of rats	vi. 150
cause of the	vi. 326
Famines, Sir Salar Jung's opinion as to the importation of grain by Government during	v. 500
Famine-stricken districts	vi. 315
people proceed to the Hyderabad State from Bombay	vi. 46
loss	vi. 108
wages	vi. 73
Fatal diseases near the Residency	v. 705
quarrel amongst Arabs	v. 614
Farming of revenues, effects of the system of Fereshah city, description of	vi. 17
L. 288	i. 187
Fees charged by the Criminal Court, abolition of	v. 694
Ferilities at Hyderabad, to celebrate the opening of the Railway	iv. 158, iv. 167, iv. 170
iv. 174, iv. 177, iv. 189	
Fend between two gowdas at Kalland	v. 702
Ferozick's, Captain, attempts to navigate the Godavary	i. 8
Fidha Hussain Khan, Mr., death of	iv. 467
Fidha Hussain's, Mr., appointment as Chief Justice	iii. 444
Fight at Narnagpur	v. 755
at Watal Hussain's house	v. 766
between Arab and Rohilla at Hindost	v. 783
between parties of Arabs	v. 619, v. 633, v. 772
of Sikhs near the capital	v. 494

	Vol. Page
Fight between rival bodies of Lda swalla	v. 747
Shamood-Coombs's troops and antiques Sikhs	v. 498
Sikhs at Ansonpore	v. 742
Fighting assistance of Walker and Billah	v. 727
Finance Commission at Hyderabad	v. 243
recommendation for reduction in the Contingent	ii. 2
Ministers furnished by the Nizam's orders	iv. 128
imposed by antiques officers of the Basala Khan	v. 20
Finance improve under Salar Jung's administration	iii. 15
of the State, Salar Jung improves	v. 197
Financial condition of Hyderabad condensed	v. 315, v. 218, v. 219, v. 221
historical	
summary of	vi. 17
improved	v. 213
credit of banking houses at Hyderabad	iv. 80
difficulties at Shulbura	iv. 1
of the State, review of	vi. 1
embarrassments of the administration	ii. 288, iii. 143, iv. 19, iv. 100
of the Nizam's Government	iv. 28, iv. 31, iv. 32, iv. 34, iv. 46, iv. 49, v. 61, iv. 54, iv. 56, iv. 61, iv. 85, iv. 86, iv. 87, iv. 87, v. 180
policy of the minister, failure of	v. 119
projects of the minister, the Nizam reports	v. 148
relation of the Arabs dismissed	v. 5
Statement for 1288 Fadd	vi. 3
for 1290 Fadd	v. 271
for 1291 Fadd	v. 269
for 1291 Fadd	v. 269
transactions at Hyderabad	iv. 35
Firework explosion at the Hyderabad Railway facilities	iv. 175
Fiscal administration of the Nizam's Dominions	v. 216
Floods in Hyderabad	iv. 293, iv. 480
Foreign advertisements prohibited from passing through British territory	ii. 117
Offices and Hyderabad affairs	iii. 210, ii. 358, ii. 22, iii. 340, iii. 328
denies that Sir Salar Jung's departure was threatened	iii. 144
Foreigners, employment of, at Hyderabad	iii. 425
Forest conservancy, system of	iii. 108
department, estimated expenditure on, in 1288	vi. 31
in 1290	vi. 31
Fergal Minister's scale, two of	vi. 218
Forgery of papers bearing the Government seal	v. 53
Forts, demolition of, sanctioned	v. 734
Foundation of a new Court of Justice	v. 344, v. 105
France, condition of, before the Revolution contrasted with the state of the Nizam's Dominions	v. 82
Fraser's, Captain Hastings, work on Hyderabad	iii. 16
Fraser, General, alleged to have suggested the debasement of the Nizam	ii. 15
action of, in the negotiations relating to the Berars	ii. 222
proposals of, for the reform of Hyderabad, rejected by Lord Dalhousie	ii. 338
correspondence of, with the Government of India, relating to the Contingent Debt	ii. 163, ii. 338
character of	iii. 291
gives the Contingent two months' pay from his treasury	iv. 60
expected publication of the papers of	iv. 69
proceeds to the Rohilla camp	v. 27
receives change of his office	v. 71
letter from, to Saraj-ul-Mulk	v. 74, v. 81
declines to take office in State affairs	v. 73
resignation of	v. 165, v. 143
East Dalhousie disapproves of the policy of	v. 331
expresses himself dissatisfied with Saraj-ul-Mulk	v. 218
penetrates with Saraj-ul-Mulk regarding the Republic	v. 519
asked by the Nizam to concur in Saraj-ul-Mulk's demand	v. 537
Nizam's aversion to	v. 584
representation by, regarding outrages on British subjects	v. 530
demands the presence of the disaffected Zemindars at Hyderabad	v. 585
leaves for Shangan	v. 629
proposes riding Goolbarga	v. 634
leaves for Goolbarga	v. 640
and the Nizam's mutinous troops	v. 702
Fonds by Rajah Ram Bar's Memorandum	v. 328
in State departments	v. 96
President of the City of London, promised to Sir Salar Jung	iii. 96
Free trade principles not interfered with during the Hyderabad famine	v. 454, v. 459, v. 464, v. 465
Frontier customs, estimated revenues of, for 1288 Fadd	vi. 53
expenditure of	v. 63
for 1288 Fadd	v. 63
Furnish corps at Hyderabad, origin of	ii. 222, ii. 130
Influence at Hyderabad	iii. 393
Increase of	iv. 692

Feroz's visit to Hyderabad, attention paid to, by Siraj-ud-Mulk	v. 656
Purbokar Jamsaj's, Mr., settlement report of the Region	v. 293
salaka	v. 292
survey report	v. 292
work on the agri-	
cultivists of the Deccan	v. 481
review of	v. 461
Futeli Ali cuts down the world-bee assembly of Salar Jung	III, 10
reinstates Government troops	v. 788, v. 789, v. 790
Chand derailed of his jaghires	v. 793
Chand's house, disturbance at	v. 793
Future of the Berars discussed	v. 793
Fy Ahmad instigates the murder of a Subedar	v. 793
Fy Ahmad Khan's connection with the Maray intrigue	v. 522

G

Gaboon, member of	v. 70
Gadakh and Bafal system abolished	vi, 23
Gane and sport in the Nizam's Dominions, description of	v. 34
Gandapoor village, description of	v. 291
Gandareo Pergannah	v. 291
Gangakhar, Rohilla association at	v. 785
Gang robbery, prevalence of, v. 29, v. 298, v. 408	v. 612
robbery, Arab arrested for	v. 619
Gawilgarh, fortress described	III, 451
Geometer of the Nizam's Dominions	iv, 286
Geographical memoir of the Moudgal Circle	v. 106
Geological survey, estimated expenditure on, for 1285 Faeli	vi, 75
General order by the Governor-General regarding the attack on Siraj-ud-Mulk's	vi, 72
store, estimated expenditure on, fee	v. 75
1285 Faeli	v. 75
Gharipet, boundary near	v. 482
Ghazal-ood-Nazar	IV, 483
Ghese Khan and his districts	v. 69
revokes the order to relinquish his districts	v. 90
Musk fertile entry into Akil	v. 628
revokes the Nalgonda districts	v. 15
Ghoshal Khan defeated near Miran	v. 791
Ghoshal Haseem Khan dismissed from the Ministry	v. 181
revokes the suggestion of Ismail Khan's jaghires	v. 641
Haseem's occupancy of the Ellids	see Jaghires
Hyder Khan appoints deputies to Mr. Digton's districts	v. 99
extorted with exaction of duffunda's accounts	v. 130
transfer of Mr. Digton's districts to	v. 88
Khan's districts	v. 139
Kader Khan refuses to deliver up the jaghires of Dewell	v. 792
Khan's Rohillas disbanded	v. 790

Ghoshal Kavi Khan dismissed from his post in the Correspondence Department	iv, 483
Mahomed Khan attacks and captures Yalgar	v. 703
Khan's connection with the conspiracy against the person of the Nizam	v. 740
Nasir Khan makes an advance to Siraj-ud-Mulk	iv, 39
removed from his districts	v. 608
surprise and repulses a body of Rohillas	v. 749
districts assigned to	iv, 29
Akobah bin Ali	iv, 29
Yaseen Khan and Shahn Ghahbi, third battle between	v. 726
placed in command of the force sent against the Rohillas	v. 768
Ghamapoor Circle, information relating to the	II, 12, I, 191, I, 196, I, 222
survey, memoir of	I, 197
Charal, history, member of, finally settled by the Nizam's court	v. 650
Girja river, description of	I, 297
stream, description of	I, 291
Gowari Pergannah, description of	I, 212
Gladstone, Mr. Herbert, and the Berars question	II, 603
Glasford, Lieut., appointed to the charge of the Gwalior district	II, 443
Major-General, appointed head of the Nizam's Revenue Department	IV, 459
Goomkhal, member of	I, 78
Goolahy, British Government seeks to acquire territory adjacent to the coal-boring operations on the banks of the	I, 7
Girar	I, 789
Girar	I, 43
country bordering right bank of the	I, 241
customs dues, proposed relinquishment of	II, 15
description of the	I, 348, I, 397
districts, Lieut. Glasford appointed to the charge of	II, 442
official correspondence relating to the	II, 442
suitable site for a sanitarium in the	I, 65
extension to the navigation of the	I, 3
Great, description of the	I, 388
navigation, development of, by the Chanda Railway	iv, 158
of the	I, I, I, 3, I, 7, I, 357
Palmer & Co.'s scheme for the navigation of the	I, 1
Proper, description of the	I, 369, vii, 60
removal of obstructions in the bed of the	I, 3
survey of the	I, 1
valley, geological notes, relating to the	I, 427, I, 447
territory adjoining the, ceded to the British	III, 218

Goolahy, British cession of the	II, 7
proposed transfer of, from the Nizam to the British	II, 448
traffic, correspondence relating to the exactions by landlords on	I, v. 212
excepted from paying transit duty	I, 47
on the Parliamentary papers	II, 498
commuters related to railway	I, 7
Goolahy, all demand given at	I, 64
Goolahy, description of	I, 367, I, 367
diamond mines, description of the	I, 122
fortress, description of the	II, 150
Monsieur-od-Dowlat's, continuation at	II, 257
or Hyderabad Circle	I, 63
tennis, description of the	I, 751
Captain Barton's description of the	IV, 318
treasury, withdrawal of ancestral deposits from	V, 135
Goolahy Pergannah	I, 230
Goolahy, description of	I, 336, I, 332, I, 332
Goolahy, description of	v. 638
Goolahy, description of	vi, 41
Goolahy, description of	vi, 412
disturbances at	v. 534
between Hindles and Mahomedans	at, iv, 448, v. 534, v. 537, v. 539
Goolahy relief works in	vi, 114
General Fraser leaves for	v. 608
railway to be opened	iv, 153
peincere, Abdul Zik's enquiries regarding	v. 553, v. 556
to Raichoor, description of	iv, 180
Goomed, Nizam's claim to half the revenues of	II, 449
Goomkhal, description of	I, 332
Goomkhal, remainder of, guilty of debauching the estate	IV, 136
Goolahy Myral offers a loan for a redemption of the Berars	II, 211, II, 215
Government, Arab chides upon	v. 130
accused land area of	v. 129
demand restoration of	v. 123
swamy's jaghires	iv, 19
mal-administration of the	v. 112, v. 111, v. 111
officials, arrest of	v. 11
of India did not include the Statesman's illi	iv, 417
grains, sale of 17	iv, 324
Goolahy, description of	iv, 324
not responsible for the payment of guaranteed interest on the Hyderabad State Railway	iv, 358

Government of India refuses to discuss the	II, 418
Beras question	II, 418
Hyderabad	v. 229
seeks to acquire territory adjacent to the	I, 7
Goolahy	I, 7
India's decision on the Madras Railway question	iv, 588
policy concerning the Hyderabad State Railway	iv, 588
unjust treatment of Sir Salar Jung in the matter of Bar's controversy	III, 412
of Hyderabad, system of the	v. 271
resolution annulling opening of the railway to Goolahy	iv, 153
schools in the Nizam's Dominions	v. 579
Government-General addresses a friendly commission to the Nizam	v. 500
and Shera-ood-Nizam's appointment	v. 506
declines to accede to Sir Salar Jung's demand	III, 13
forwards the princeling of Jondar Munro, titled as one of the Nizam's subjects	v. 748
disapproval of Sir Jung's appointment	v. 551
discusses Siraj-ud-Mulk's appointment	v. 523
refuses to concur in Siraj-ud-Mulk's dismissal	v. 602
presents with the Nizam regarding the frequent changes in his administration	iv, 52
General's instructions, Resident waits upon the Nizam with	v. 88
letter, effect of the	v. 139
regarding non-payment of the Contingent	v. 20, v. 137
proposals, Nizam declines to accede to	v. 180
Goolahy purchases the Resident against his opinion	iv, 2
Ra's expulsion from Goolahy	iv, 2
financial transactions at Sholapur	iv, 3
Goolahy Circle	I, 42
Government opened for the sale of grain at reduced prices	v. 229
Grain, exportation from Hyderabad to British territory	iv, 222, v. 484
importation by Government during famine, Sir Salar Jung's opinion regarding	v. 506
import duties abolished	vi, 25
raids during the famine	vi, 24, vi, 321

the Governor-General's	fr. 303
the Nizam addresses	v. 137
the Resident regarding	v. 153
the pay of the	v. 181, v. 185, v. 186
four signals of the	v. 206
in Turkey	v. 189
assignment of territory	v. 207
for the pay of the	v. 242
detachment of the	v. 229, v. 277
detached against the	v. 471
hills	v. 673
application for the	v. 677
use of the, at Ellitchpos	v. 682
application for the	v. 713
use of the, at Ellitchpos	v. 729
refused	v. 445
the right of the British	
Government to refuse	
the use of the	v. 538
between Durao	
detachments of the	
detached against	
monarchs	v. 549
profits of the	v. 545
re-organisation of the	
Cash, statement of	
monthly payments	
to be made on account of the	ii. 538
correspondence	
between General	
Fraser and	
Sura-j-o-o-l-	
Meski, relative	ii. 538
to the	
heralds furnished	
in part	
payment of the	ii. 549
Resident	
conferences with the	
Nizam, regarding	iv. 45
the Nizam pro-	
poses to liquidate	iv. 45, 46
the	iv. 64
the Nizam for-	
wards the Re-	
sident drafts	
for 50 lakhs on	
account of the	iv. 62

I

Hyderabad Consignment	Debit	credit	Page
means of the Nizam's Government to pay the.....		iv. 65	
offer for the payment of the accepted.....	iv. 68		
British Military Engineers required to contribute towards the payment of the.....	iv. 48		
scholarships for the payment of the balance of the.....	iv. 71, iv. 83		
failure of the Nizam's Government to pay the.....	iv. 77		
part payment of the balance of the accepted by the Resident.....	iv. 79		
accounts given in payment of the Hyderabad.....	iv. 85, iv. 90, iv. 95		
increase of the.....	iv. 91, iv. 93		
proposed alienation of territory for the payment of the.....	v. 143		
statistics regarding the.....	v. 153		
Colonel Low demands territory for the pay of the.....	v. 161		
collection of money to liquidate the.....	v. 168		
I			
Deshimpunna Pergannah.....		i. 236	
Deshimpunna, decay at.....		v. 197	
Dilapoor, description of.....		i. 933	
Ektadar-oel-Masik (see Ektadar-oel-Masik).....		iv. 628	
Ektadar, description of.....		i. 59	
Ektadar Jung required to pay three lakhs of rupees by the Nizam.....		iv. 12	
Importation of English goods by Sir Salar Jung.....		iv. 325	
Import duties on goods abolished.....		vi. 25	
Imports and Exports from 1284 to 1285 F. values of.....		vi. 57	
into the Nizam's Dominions.....		v. 18	
Imports on imported goods removed.....		v. 219	
Illegal, abolition of.....		vi. 25	

Lectures preached on Hyderabad state	.....
Militia	.....
Improved condition of the Nizam's exchequer	.....
Improvement of Morutia Caste, Ali	.....
Improvement of Sherikudra by Muzahdars	.....
..... of the Peshwara of Goolzar	.....
Improved administration of the Deccan under British rule	.....
..... communication between Calcutta and Hyderabad	.....
Improvement of the Courts of Justice, v. 21	.....
..... v. 2	.....
..... of State finances under Saib Jung's administration	.....
Improvements at Chaurazga	.....
..... at Hyderabad	.....
..... is the Nizam's P. W. D.	.....
Isaak Cotencher, proposed establishment of an	.....
..... statement of expenditure	.....
..... on, in 1284 Fash	.....
Isaak, statement respecting, commencing at	.....
..... from 1280 to 1287 Fash	.....
Incidents during Suraj-ul-Mulk's tenure of office	.....
Incomes of the Benars	.....
..... of the Divul Districts for 1282 Fash	.....
..... of the Hyderabad State	.....
..... table showing	.....
..... the gradual improvement in the	.....
Incomes Tax, Saikubher's attention to the	.....
Incompetence of Suraj-ul-Mulk	.....
Income of Contingent debt	.....
..... (v. 1)	.....
..... of grain rates	.....
Independent Parganah, description of	.....
Indis House, debates at the on Hyderabad affairs	.....
..... v. 1	.....
Indis House, facts relative to circumstances	.....
..... fiscal atrocities by Rohillas at	.....
Indiswatty, description of	.....
Infanticide amongst the Benjamins of Hyderabad	.....
Infant of Hindoo deity Hyderabad	.....
Insecurity of Nizam's Dominions	.....
Insignia of the Star of India, the Nizam's objections to receiving the	.....
Insolvent Dabhol's Court, want of an	.....
Installation of Afzal-ul-Daulah	.....
..... of Saheb Jung as Minister	.....
..... of Shams-ul-Daulah as Minister	.....
..... of Syd Jung as Minister	.....
Institution, expelled, in Hyderabad	.....
Interference between Nizam and diwan	.....
Residency Post Master	.....
Interest, estimated income of	.....
..... (f. for 1280 Fash)	.....
..... from, for 1288 Fash	.....
Interference system at Hyderabad defeated by Lord Metcalfe	.....
International law cited as a justification for the annexation of Hyderabad
Intervention of the Resident on behalf of Rohilla detest

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L

Lala Bahadur and Salar Jung, disagreement between.....	v. 184, p. 194
charged with fraud by Salar Jung.....	v. 192
denies the recognition of districts.....	v. 200
opposes Salar Jung's measures.....	iii. 8
graves a claim of forty lakhs against Shana-ool-Coomah.....	iv. 76
Lala Bahadur's connection with Salar Jung's appointment as Minister.....	iii. 9
home, disapproval at.....	v. 747
japhire, Nizam consents to the acquisition of.....	v. 247
opposition to Salar Jung's measures.....	iii. 8
Lala Mahomed's turbulent conduct in the city.....	v. 738
connection with the intrigues to oust Salar Jung from the Ministry.....	iii. 14
Lal revenue, divisions into which it is divided.....	vi. 23
for 1288 Fasil.....	vi. 3
for 1290 Fasil.....	vi. 214
steady development and increase of.....	vi. 36
settlement, Sir Salar Jung's system of.....	iii. 126
tax.....	v. 271
of the Hyderabad State.....	i. 24
languages of the Hyderabad State.....	i. 34
Law and justice, estimated revenue and expenditure of, for 1290 Fasil.....	vi. 220
do, for 1288 Fasil.....	vi. 6, vi. 63
Costs, confusion attendant upon raised.....	v. 229
Lachar river, description of.....	i. 220
Lacharwan in the Nizam's Decrees.....	v. 277
Legal Secretary to the Minister appointed.....	v. 202
Letli, Mr. Tyrrell, presents to Hyderabad.....	iii. 86
Levies of Arabs, Nizam refuses to sanction.....	v. 120
Levy of Arabs by Abdool Ali Ali.....	v. 128
by Bahadur Begum Row.....	v. 643
in contravention of orders by Husein Dow.....	v. 645
troops by Chaswan Rajah.....	v. 162
by Saraj-ul-Moock.....	v. 161
Lilal case, Diglton v., <i>Essex</i> , decision in the.....	iv. 19
literary tax in trades and professions abolished.....	vi. 25
Literature, attacked at Kotter by Reders.....	v. 640
excesses of.....	v. 628
meeting of, Jr. 121, Jr. 120, Jr. 126, v. 168.....	iii. 320
origin of.....	iii. 320
Lingsgar district affected by the famine.....	vi. 43
poor house, Dr. Mirza Ali's report on.....	vi. 331
Mr. Palmer's report on.....	vi. 328
List of debts owing by the Nizam's Government.....	iv. 20
japhire mortgaged to creditors.....	iv. 20
topographic establishment at Hyderabad.....	vi. 70
Loan of fifty lakhs applied for by the Nizam's Government.....	iv. 8

Loan of forty lakhs, <i>Scholar</i> , consent to make.....	v. 187
nine lakhs, unsuccessful endeavour of Nizam to raise.....	iv. 18
thirty lakhs proposed to be raised.....	iv. 48
sixty lakhs to the Nizam's Government by Palmer & Co.....	v. 248
on account of the Nizam's State Railway.....	iv. 180, iv. 187
proposal for the liquidation of Palmer & Co's debt.....	v. 251
raised by the Nizam for payment of the Sikhs.....	iv. 31
Saraj-ul-Moock office assignments for.....	iv. 21
renew negotiation for.....	iv. 20, iv. 27
to the Nizam's Government, negotiation for.....	iv. 29
proposed.....	v. 333
by Lord Melville.....	v. 333
Local Funds, estimated receipts from, for 1288 Fasil.....	vi. 88
Loopoda Khan's force fired at by Bahadur.....	iii. 227
Lord Elgin's orders in the Marjay case.....	v. 220
Low, Colonel, demands of the Nizam territory for the pay of the Contingents.....	v. 181
has an alliance with the Nizam.....	v. 176, v. 177
projected departure of, from Hyderabad.....	v. 198
urges upon the Nizam the need for reforms.....	v. 193, v. 194
Low's, Colonel, appointment as Resident.....	iii. 572
conciliation and suit towards the Nizam.....	iii. 516
Lochnaggar, message of the Badgur district to.....	v. 92
Lushkar procession, description of, 844, ii. 177, v. 220.....	v. 220
Lushkar Jung, removal of.....	v. 225
Jung's appointment, Sir Salar Jung objects to.....	iii. 22
connection with the intrigues to oust Sir Salar Jung from the Ministry.....	iii. 22, iii. 82
Lynn, Mr., description of the physical features of Hyderabad.....	iii. 59
report on the Waridra valley coal fields.....	i. 283
Lytton's, Lord, Government contemplates the deportation of Sir Salar Jung.....	iii. 142
treatment of Sir Salar Jung, iii. 142.....	iii. 142
visit to Southern India, during the famine.....	iii. 103

M

Maulvi, Captain, attacked by a native soldier.....	iii. 233
Mackenzie, Brigadier, attacked by native soldiers.....	v. 777
general order by the Government-General regarding the attack on.....	ii. 175

Mackenzie's, Brigadier, force returns to Hyderabad.....	v. 775
Mackinnon, Captain, attacked by native soldiers.....	v. 777
Mackinnon's Magazine on the Berar question.....	ii. 332
Mahomed-al-Mahomed's office amalgamated with those of the Salar-ul-Mahomed.....	v. 201
Mahomed, extract from <i>Murray's Handbook of</i>	i. 832
Railway, correspondence as to the route of the.....	iv. 210
decision of the Government of India in reference to.....	iv. 218
Sir G. B. Trevelyan's opinion as to the route of the.....	iv. 218
threatened deportation of Sir Salar Jung to.....	ii. 322
University Examinations, successful Hyderabad students at.....	iv. 467
Mahadap, ill-treatment of women confined at.....	v. 716
Mahomed Ghorey expelled from Mahadap.....	iv. 2
Ghorey's fraudulent transactions at Sholapur.....	iv. 1
Mahadap, opening of an establishment for the supply of timber.....	i. 2
Mahomed Ram and Peraan Mull, reported bankruptcy of.....	iv. 80
Mahdi Ali, Mr., visits Bombay to invite Sir Richard Temple's assistance during the famine.....	iii. 98
Ali's able family administration.....	v. 428
appointment as Revenue Secretary.....	iii. 441
criticism of family report.....	v. 427
leave, on Revenue Secretary Department.....	vi. 327
term of inspection during the famine.....	iii. 75
explains the Famine Commission questions.....	iii. 435
survey report.....	i. 701, v. 201
Mahomed, description of.....	iii. 35
Mahomed Bux, capture of.....	ii. 233, iii. 238
Mahomed Pathan, executioner assassinated.....	v. 822
Mahomedan law in the Nizam's Courts of Justice.....	v. 238
Mahomed Bekkammulla Khan ordered to enquire into the Goolbarga disturbances.....	v. 810
Khan and his establishment dismissed.....	ii. 121
assault a judge.....	v. 777
Khan's murder apprehended.....	v. 687
Mirza Khan appointed Censor.....	v. 202
Moskoon's participation in Rohilla outrages.....	iii. 242
Ram Peraan Mull's banking-house, anticipated ruin of.....	iv. 95
Shah-ool-Dow, death of.....	iv. 352
Shankoo charged with harboring.....	v. 785
Rohilla bands directed under his charge to Vikar-ool-Coomah.....	ii. 335

Mahomed Shokur's connection with the intrigues to oust Salar Jung from the Ministry.....	iii. 11
with the.....	iii. 26
sent attempt to oust Sir Salar Jung from the Ministry.....	iii. 26
Toghtuk makes Dewandah the metropolis of his empire.....	iv. 418
Mahomed Khan steps the English post at Bidhal.....	v. 180
trial of, for accepting the English post.....	v. 164
Mahomed Ciarar.....	i. 46
Mahomed, description of.....	i. 60
Mahomed, dispute in the.....	v. 790
Mahomed, prisoner.....	i. 273
Mail subsidies.....	v. 275
Major Robinson treated by Arabs.....	v. 687, v. 688
Bakhtian's (smokers) punished.....	v. 690, v. 692
Mayno treated by Arabs.....	v. 704
Marlborough House, Sir Salar Jung at.....	iii. 325
Mahomed, Captain, attack on.....	iv. 3
Mahomed's, Calcutta, force attack and service.....	iii. 219
Nargund.....	iii. 219
Geography, Sholapur, iii. 245.....	iii. 245
surveys the Sholapur State.....	iii. 261
History of the Ma.....	iii. 261
they, extract from.....	v. 265
house fair.....	v. 34
Mahomed's, Colonel, account of Hyderabad during the mutiny.....	iii. 281
Mahomed, description of.....	i. 334
Mahomed, cooperation presents Sir Salar Jung with an address.....	iii. 103
Mahomed, issued by the Board of Control as to Palmer & Co.....	v. 175
Mahomed, description of.....	i. 209, i. 209
Mahomed, estimated expenditure for 1288 Fasil.....	vi. 81
Mahomed, estimated expenditure for 1290 Fasil.....	vi. 225
Mahomed, allowances for 1288 Fasil.....	vi. 9
Mahomed, establishment of a school for the education of.....	vi. 9
Mahomed, increase of, under Chaswan Lal's administration.....	vi. 17
Mahomed Hassan Famine Fund opened.....	iii. 50
Mahomed, Mr., murder of.....	iii. 219
Manufactures of Hyderabad presents for the Bureau of Wales.....	iv. 204
Manufacture, description of.....	i. 304
Mahomed, position of the land and with in.....	iii. 316
Mahomed, memoir of.....	i. 76
Mahomed, memoir of.....	i. 77
Marriage ceremony, expressive character of.....	iii. 93
of Salar Jung.....	iii. 9
Mahomed, demand for English plan.....	iv. 146
Mahomed refuse to conduct business because of the oppression of Government.....	v. 659
Mahomed of Pathan at the Minister's house.....	v. 711

Manoeuvre of prisoners at the Boudhaya Court's choultry	iv. 206
Masulipatam Caste, description at Hyderabad in aid of the sufferers from the	iv. 313
— sufferers, subscription list opened for	iv. 310
— to Goa, chiefly geological notes	
occupying remarks on the origin of the Bager and Laterite	i. 422
Maya, Earl, places Sir Salar Jung in custody charge of the State	iii. 146
Maya's, Earl, speech at the opening of the Khairatpur Railway	iii. 538
Mayne's, Major, forces attacks and carries the stronghold of the zamindar of Dewulgi	v. 746
— referred to School to	
opinion against Kollias	v. 762
Meade, Sir Richard, demands for an enquiry into the charges brought against him	ii. 108
— enquiry into the charges against	ii. 102
— extracted from the charge brought against him	ii. 601
influence of Colleague	iv. 384
Vikar-ul-Omrah gives	iv. 328
Meade's, Sir Richard, arrival at Hyderabad	ii. 191
career, sketch of	iv. 436
— occupancy of the post of Resident	iv. 437
opinion of the Hyderabad finance administration	iv. 310
official report on Hyderabad finance administration	vii. 85
speech at the installation of the Amir-Kabir as Co-Regent	iii. 410
support of Vakeel-Omrah's claim	ii. 384
visit to Simla	iv. 474 v. 217
Meadows Taylor's "Story of My Life," extract from	v. 863
Meer of Nizam's Government to pay Contingent debt	iv. 69
Meer mosque, inflammatory address in the	iii. 214
Medical department, estimated expenditure on for 1299 Fash	vi. 70
— school at Hyderabad	vi. 221
— establishment of a	ii. 144
Mohar district, Rajah Shamshaj Peshwa required to deliver up the	iv. 29
Moonchaput village, description of	i. 234
Monsie, proposed visit of, to the city	v. 817
Meer Akbar Ali Khan, groundless charge of conspiracy against	v. 821
— receives the title of	
Raza Bahadur	iv. 321 v. 202

Meer Khan as the Nizam's Minister, II, 30, III, 349, v. 230	
— influence of Mohajer Khan over	v. 333
— Lord Cornwallis, opinion of	iv. 651
— Mr. Russell's opinion of	ii. 83
— Tank, description of	iv. 109
— Alam's ministry	ii. 232
— Babbar Ali's house attacked by Sultan Ghilzai	iv. 111
— Enam Ali organizes a disturbance in the city which results in the loss of 17 lives	v. 661
— Patah Ali seeks payment of his arrears	iv. 122
— Ali's conspiracy	iii. 12
— Peshawar denounces a member of the Ghilzai family	v. 650
— Jawar Ali Bahadur's administration of the miscellaneous department	v. 377
— Kooram Ali declines to adjudge upon cases in his court	v. 384
— Mahabub Ali Khan, description of	iii. 491
— proclaimed Nizam	v. 249
Meer Khan's horoscopes as Minister	vi. 72
Memoir of the Boudha Circle	i. 230
— Raychawndy Circle	i. 270
— Bader Circle	i. 283
— Biter Circle	i. 302
— Bhongar Circle	i. 121
— Dancer Circle	i. 128
— Dewulgi Circle	i. 210
— Dornah Circle	i. 220
— Elgodal Circle	i. 211
— Zaila Circle	i. 190
— Kowles Circle	i. 215
— Kullias Circle	i. 168
— Kammamur Circle	i. 152
— Malhar Circle	i. 273
— Madlak Circle	i. 222
— Mallangar Circle	i. 215
— Nandur Circle	i. 243
— Nalgondah Circle	i. 180
— Pargul Circle	i. 211
— Patree Circle	i. 203
— Peralah Circle	i. 221
— Bader Circle	i. 70
— Warangal Circle	i. 180
Messids of Circars (Mudhalasas)	i. 183
— "Men of the Nizam," sketch of Sir Salar Jung from	iii. 207
— Mercantile community, depressed condition of	v. 146
— Mercenary trials, proposed disarmament of	iv. 307
— troops, dangers arising from the	iv. 203
— financial embargoes caused by the expenses of the	ii. 96
— intimidate the Nizam	v. 613
— Lord Dalhousie recommends	
— depuration of	iv. 48
— government strength of the, proclaimed by the Nizam's Government	v. 817
— concerning	
— Salar Jung's ministers for the dismissal of	iii. 4
— strength and character of	ii. 128
	ii. 214

Metals, Lord, proposes a guaranteed loan for the liquidation of Dulmer & Co's Debt	v. 351
Metcalfe's, Lord, appointment as Resident	ii. 115
— Hyderabad policy	ii. 490, v. 409, v. 400
— disapproved by Lord Hastings	v. 343
— inconsistency of the Hyderabad Residency	v. 322
— Mr. John Austin's correspondence with	v. 384
— opinion of Hyderabad	ii. 283
— ii. 293, ii. 316, v. 404	
— of Resident Jakh's salary	ii. 253
— tenure of the Hyderabad Residency	v. 333
— Middle Temple, entertainment to Sir Salar Jung at	iii. 111
— Military chiefs, submission of the Nizam to	v. 333
— re-establishment, Nizam refuses to re-	
— done his	v. 111
— reduction of, by Salar Jung	v. 200, v. 208
— strength and composition of	v. 275
— estimated expenditure on, for 1298 Fash	vi. 83
— for 1299 Fash	vi. 223
— expenditure, for 1298 Fash	vi. 0
— of the Nizam's State	
— very extensive	ii. 151, v. 156
— reduction in the	vi. 7
— Hyderabad required to assist in the payment of the debt due to the British	iv. 71
— Hyderabad, question of the extinction of	v. 111
— officer charged with fraud at Hyderabad	iv. 228
— recovery of	v. 215
— reductions effected by Salar Jung	ii. 121
Mineral production of the Nizam's Dominions	i. 81
— resources of the Nizam's Dominions, 1,271, 32	
Miners, arrears of pay of	i. 18
Minister addresses apologetic note to the Resident regarding Contingent debt	iv. 84
— applies to British Legation to contribute towards payment of Contingent debt	iv. 48
— asked for abolition of English Consulate	v. 164
— corruption of the	v. 170
— fails to carry out the proposed improvements	v. 10
— formulates a plan of reform	v. 462
— gives Resident bill for two and a half lakhs on account of Contingent debt	iv. 92
— is presented from attending on the Nizam by systematic bribery	iv. 125
— is required by the Nizam to resign the Vakeelat	v. 515

Minister, Legal Secretary to the, appointed	Vol. Page
— Nizam refuses to appoint	v. 131
— refuses to receive	v. 43
— requires advances on account of arrears	v. 24
— sanctions the creation of a village near Hyderabad	v. 63
— notes the explosion of Arab chiefs from the capital	v. 760
Minister's appointment, letter from Lord Dalhousie regarding	v. 347, v. 548
— further, the news of Lord Dalhousie's death	v. 50
— financial difficulties	iv. 12, iv. 41
— policy, failure of the	v. 119
— honorarium, amount of	vi. 92
— Hyderabad, management of the	v. 215
— explains to him, surprise death of	v. 908
— Nizam's refusal to accept	v. 128
— palace, surrender in	v. 635
— salary, alteration in the scale of paying	v. 35
— paid by the British Government	ii. 225
— seals forged	v. 33
— Ministry, frequent changes in the	ii. 277
Minor Department, estimated expenditure on, for 1298 Fash	vi. 25
— for 1299 Fash	vi. 221
— Miss, estimated revenue of, for 1299 Fash	vi. 223
— income and expenditure on, for 1298 Fash	vi. 42
— unaccounted savings of the	v. 15
— Miss's guilty of leaving debts unpaid	iv. 114
— Michoud, the Resident requires the dismissal of, from the office	iv. 231
— Mir Aham, Captain Burton's description of	iv. 240
— Talk Ali's, Nawab, visit to England	iv. 478
— Baidat Ali Khan's, Nawab, visit to England	iv. 478
— Mirza Ali, illness of	v. 223
— Mahomed Ali Khan arrives at Hyderabad	v. 219
— Khan's judicial appointment	v. 231
— Ali's, Dr. report on the language	vii. 221
— Poorban Ali Beg's services in connection with the Nizam's capture	iii. 727
— Miscellaneous Department, estimated income from	vi. 82
— revenue and expenditure of, for 1299 Fash	vi. 222
— Secretary, appointment of a	v. 502
— Minor jurisdiction of law courts, confusion attending	v. 222
— Muzam, police, sanction of the	v. 144
— Muboo-ool-dien Khan, a Rohilla courier, released	v. 238
— Pasha, curious charge of bribery against	v. 790
— shewed to the Board	v. 584

Mahdji Ban's evil influence over the Nizam	v. 383	Mortgaged districts, redemption of	vi. 238
Mahorran, disturbances during the	v. 585, v. 585, v. 510, v. 510	<i>jaghires</i> and their redemption	v. 91
Mairuts, abolition of	vi. 205	held by Arabs	iv. 12, iv. 12
Mismanaged country, Rohilla plunder the	v. 466	redemption of	vi. 238
Misnin Ali closed to the Black of Berran	v. 244	Suz-jool-Mosk presents	iv. 62
placed in charge of the Western	v. 225	to marry	iv. 62
Bahakra district	v. 225	yielding a revenue of	iv. 120
Moscow's, Major Scott, proposition regarding	vi. 206	feet-lahs received by Salar Jung	iv. 120
Public Works in times of famine	vi. 206	jewels, Nizam fails to pay the	iv. 88
Monetary system, derangement of the, owing to	v. 11	interest on	iv. 88
successes, variation of of same current	v. 11	presses for the	iv. 88
Money lenders and agriculturists, relations	iv. 810	return of his	iv. 88
between	iv. 143	Mosque, disturbance in a Hyderabad	iv. 213
named at Hyderabad, state of the	iv. 143	Moulay Abdul Rahim, death of	iv. 213
order fees, estimated expenditure on	iv. 173	nugestration of his <i>jaghires</i>	iv. 213
for 1255 Fasil	iv. 173	additional, appointed to the Court	iv. 213
revenue and	iv. 221	of Appeal	iv. 213
expenditure on, for 1250	iv. 221	Ahmed appointed judge of the Naw	iv. 103
Fasil	iv. 221	Court of Justice	iv. 103
simulations, estimated receipts	iv. 221	Ahmed's Court, the Arab chiefs dis	iv. 116
of, for 1250 Fasil	iv. 221	satisfied with	iv. 116
orders, estimated income from, for	iv. 100	Akhtar, placards posted concerning	iv. 223
1255 Fasil	iv. 161	Akhtar's demands against the	iv. 223
Moharri-ood-Dowla, disturbances by	iv. 161	Ahmed	iv. 223
Moharri-ood-Dowla's confinement in Gul	iv. 230, iv. 237	resolving against Wab	iv. 223
connection	iv. 230	her doctrine	iv. 223
with the Wahabee conspiracy	iv. 584	Allah-ood-deen's participation in the	iv. 223
Moodianur, description of	iv. 584	on the Residency	iv. 223
Moskar-ood-Mosk (see Sir Salar Jung)	iv. 584	Drablin exiled to his <i>jaghires</i>	iv. 223
Moslaye sacked and destroyed by Tantha	iv. 584	the Resident requires the	iv. 223
Tantha	iv. 584	dismissal of, from the Nizam's	iv. 223
Moslaye-ood-Dowla's <i>jaghires</i> ordered to be	iv. 71	Ismayil Ali charged with corruption	iv. 223
Moslaye-ood-Dowla appointed Minister	iv. 19, iv. 19, iv. 373, v. 584	Karnool Ali, death of	iv. 223
the Nizam's nominee to the	iv. 584	disturbance regarding	iv. 223
office of Minister	iv. 78	the possession of a	iv. 223
Moslaye's honorarium as Minister	iv. 584	a	iv. 223
Moslaye convicted with tampering with	iv. 584	refuses to press to	iv. 223
the Resident's letter	iv. 584	the trial of Arabs	iv. 223
Moslaye to the Court punished for corrup	iv. 228	takes refuge at the	iv. 223
Moslaye's fees abolished by Salar Jung	iv. 117	Residency	iv. 223
Moslaye's son, appointed by Salar Jung	iv. 106	Mabdi Ali reports on the famines	iv. 223
of a Railway from	iv. 244	in the Nizam's Dominions	iv. 223
Moslaye Khan invited to serve in the admin	iv. 244	Mabdi's appointment as	iv. 223
Moshem Jung's districts, attempted transfer	iv. 78	Mabdi's appointment for partici	iv. 223
of, by the Minister	iv. 81	Mabdi's appointment of bellows	iv. 223
Moslaye Nulrah stream, description of	iv. 19, iv. 591	Hyderabad, attitude of, during the	iv. 223
Moslaye Jar, description of	iv. 138	Mabdi	iv. 223
Mortality during famine periods	iv. 25, iv. 134, iv. 144	Mabdi-ood-Dowla's speech on behalf	iv. 364
Marriage of <i>jaghires</i> , proposed appropriation of	iv. 93	the Irish Famine Fund	iv. 364
of the English, proposed	iv. 93	Mabdi, description of	iv. 193
of the English, proposed to Loch	iv. 92	consist of	iv. 193
of the Nizam's jewels, history of	iv. 377, iv. 400	Mabdi, fight between Arabs and Rohillas at	iv. 780
proposed, of the Nizam's jewels	iv. 166	Mabdi's Rohilla force attacked and	iv. 780
Mortgaged districts, contemplated sale of, by	iv. 151	Mabdi Ali Khan, sale of, account of	iv. 841
Suz-jool-Mosk	iv. 151	Mabdi's appointment, account of	iv. 841
		Mabdi-ood-Dowla's employment in the	iv. 134
		Mabdi-ood-Dowla's appointment, account of	iv. 134

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NIPAHS—	Vol. Page
<i>Nair-ool-Dowlah—</i>	
disorders Pathana at his Palace	v. 696
demand three lakhs of ransoms from	
<i>Ekhtar Jung</i>	iv. 12
threatened seizure of his person by	
<i>multitude Sikhs</i>	v. 698
attempts the pacification of the mu-	
tinous soldiery	v. 699
his responsibility for the disorders in	
his Dominions	v. 710
<i>Byram Khan</i> seizes his <i>Nair-ool-</i>	
<i>Khan</i>	v. 720
multitude prevalent at his Palace	v. 710
<i>Sultan</i> Ghali prevents his departure	
from the Capital	v. 750
receives General Fraser	v. 13
sanctions the abolition of <i>Sattee</i> in	
his Dominions	v. 15
his treasury is depleted of silver	v. 24
convinces <i>Saraj-ool-Moolk</i> for granting	
districts to Mr. Dighton	v. 25
demand payment of arrears of his	
household charges	v. 27
arrears of his family pensions	v. 33
remains camped outside the city	
and refuses to return	v. 39, v. 42, v. 47
orders his Minister to return from	
his camp to the capital	v. 43
pressed by his attendants to return	
from his camp to the capital	v. 44
returns from his campment to the	
city	v. 49
his conciliatory conduct towards	
Colonel Low	v. 65, v. 67
expresses a desire for the prosecution	
of reforms	v. 61
has an interview with the Resident	v. 64
complains of the arrears of his family	
pensions	v. 71, v. 190
<i>Saraj-ool-Moolk</i> pays four lakhs on	
account of the pension arrears	v. 81
is reconciled with by <i>Shum-ool-</i>	
<i>Omrah</i> regarding the non-prosecu-	
tion of reforms	v. 100
opposes <i>Shum-ool-Omrah's</i> measures	
for recruitment	v. 106
is dissatisfied with <i>Shum-ool-Omrah</i> , is	
reconciled to <i>Shum-ool-Omrah</i>	v. 107
his opposition to <i>Shum-ool-Omrah's</i>	
reforms	v. 109
orders the arrest of <i>Rajah Tyej</i>	
<i>Parshad</i>	v. 110
supports the financial projects of his	
Minister	v. 111
obstructive policy of	v. 112
enjoins the alienation of some of	
<i>Shum-ool-Omrah's</i> districts	v. 113
refuses to accept his Minister's sug-	
gestions contributions on his opinion	
subjects	v. 119
regrets to appoint a minister	v. 121
his objection to his military chiefs	v. 121
his ancestral boards drawn from the	
Golconda treasury	v. 135
his character	v. 153

NIPAHS—	Vol. Page
<i>Nair-ool-Dowlah—</i>	
addresses the Resident regarding the	
pay of the Contingent	v. 151
Major Davidson delivers a despatch to,	
has an interview with	v. 172
receives Colonel Low	v. 176, v. 177
declines to accede to the Governor-	
General's proposals	v. 180
agrees to the trials of Arabs by the	
Resident	v. 182
promises to pay Contingent debt	v. 183
receives a complaint from the Resi-	
dent that <i>Saraj-ool-Moolk</i> has	
broken his promise	v. 183
objects to the cession of <i>Qumrawell</i>	
and <i>Killipoor</i>	v. 188
complains to the Arab chiefs of the	
oppressions of their followers	v. 188
<i>Salar Jung</i> submits a plan of reforms	
to	v. 193, v. 194
approves of <i>Salar Jung's</i> plan of	
reforms	v. 198
consents to the requisitioning of <i>Lala</i>	
<i>Bahadur's jaghirs</i>	v. 207
disturbances his <i>Cemal</i>	v. 210
returns to the capital after residing in	
the country	v. 212
receives the Nawab of <i>Killipoor</i>	v. 202
conspiracy against	v. 229
aversion to his Minister	v. 429
requisition on <i>Ismael Khan's jaghir</i>	
payment on account of family	
size of	v. 86
renews communications with <i>Saraj-</i>	
<i>ool-Moolk</i>	v. 164
attempts the liquidation of <i>Pestonjee's</i>	
account	iv. 10
is importuned by <i>advisors</i> for the	
payment of debts	iv. 44
seizes districts to his Minister to	
provide for the payment of the	
Contingent	III. 267
projects for the pay of the Contingent	
debt of	III. 297, iv. 48
system of confiscating the property	
of his subjects	iv. 50
contributes from his private treasury	
towards the payment of the debt	
due to the British	iv. 73
seems to sign the treaty of 1818, II. 315, II. 316	
reverses his right in the <i>Hydrabad</i>	II. 324
aversion to a territorial cession on	
account of the Contingent	II. 374
betrayal of, by <i>Berhan-ool-Deen</i>	II. 389
aversion to General Fraser	v. 584
urges his claims to the <i>advice</i>	
revenue of <i>Secunderabad</i>	II. 418
good faith, in the negotiations for	
the transfer of the Assigned Districts,	
objection of, to the cession of the	
Baras	II. 223, II. 297
position of, contrasted with that of the	
King of France before the Revolution,	
refuses to reduce his military sta-	
tion	v. 32
<i>Kishimoon</i>	v. 141

NIPAHS—	Vol. Page
<i>Nair-ool-Dowlah—</i>	
refuses to sanction new levies of Arabs,	
objects to the disbandment of the	
Contingent	II. 15
orders the confiscation of <i>Syud Pahl's</i>	
property	iv. 110
credited with a desire to personally	
administer the affairs of the State,	
threatens to place his Government	
in the hands of the English	v. 570
desires that <i>Rajah Ram Bar</i> shall be	
appointed as <i>Vizier</i>	v. 581
<i>Afzal-ool-Dowlah</i> demands the res-	
toration of the Baras	II. 292
<i>Salar Jung</i> succeeds in seeking the	
sanction of	v. 785
issues directions to district officers	
regarding the apprehension of	
mutineers	III. 224
obtains an acknowledgment of his res-	
tutory rights from the King of Mysore	
objection of, to the construction of	
the Hyderabad State Railway	III. 402
requests permission to dismiss <i>Sir</i>	
<i>Salar Jung</i>	III. 12
confers with the Resident regarding	
<i>Sir Salar Jung's</i> dismissal	III. 12, III. 25
is urged by <i>Shum-ool-Omrah</i> not to	
dismiss <i>Sir Salar Jung</i>	III. 13
is reconciled to <i>Sir Salar Jung</i> , III. 14, III. 23	
the Resident's explanation of the	
dispute of, with <i>Sir Salar Jung</i> , III. 22, III. 25	
sees <i>Sir Salar Jung</i> , III. 44, III. 48	
decorated with the K.C.S.I. insignia, III. 33	
demand the restoration of the	
Baras	II. 202, II. 266
objection to receiving the Star of	
India decoration, II. 6, III. 789, iv. 319, v. 220	
gives a conditional assent to the	
construction of the Hyderabad	
State Railway	iv. 201
stipulations of, regarding the constri-	
tion of the Hyderabad State Railway,	
loyalty to the British during the	
mutiny	III. 53, III. 266
acknowledgment of the services of,	
during the mutiny, by the British	
Government	II. 413
fails to put the Resident Districts	
under <i>Salar Jung's</i> charge	v. 210
good effects of the reestablishment of	
with <i>Salar Jung</i>	v. 217
orders the execution of condemned	
prisoners in <i>gaols</i>	v. 219
friendly communication from the	
Governor-General to	v. 220
defence of his conduct of	v. 220
purchase of European goods by	v. 216
reads <i>Sir Salar Jung's</i> leave to quit	
the capital	v. 234
invests <i>Ekhtad-ool-Moolk</i> with the	
title of <i>Vikar-ool-Omrah</i>	v. 265
adopts measures for the association	
of the condition of the people	v. 237

NIPAHS—	Vol. Page
<i>Afzal-ool-Dowlah—</i>	
corruption amongst the officials dur-	
ing the reign of	v. 236
arrives at a good understanding with	
his Minister	v. 245
benefaction of,	v. 242
seeks his consent to <i>Sir Salar Jung's</i>	
plan of reforms	v. 244
death of,	III. 485, v. 348
the difficulties of <i>Sir Salar Jung's</i>	
position on the death of	v. 253
attitude of, towards the Law Courts,	
proclamation of the success of	v. 252
adopts vigorous measures against	
murders	v. 731
authorizes the execution of condemned	
prisoners	v. 737
emotion of a hospital during the	
reign of	v. 781
requisitions supplies from his <i>Taluk-</i>	
dare	v. 845
influence of <i>Shum-ool-Omrah</i> with,	
presents <i>Sir Salar Jung</i> with jewels	
worth Rs. 50,000	III. 39
issues a proclamation prohibiting the	
carrying of arms in the city of	
Hyderabad	III. 43
execution of the murder of the	
foster-brother of	v. 297
territories of, divided into fourteen	
districts for revenue purposes	v. 252
relations of, with his Minister	III. 32, v. 298
display of good feeling by, on the oc-	
sion of the attempted assassination	
of <i>Sir Salar Jung</i>	III. 229
requests payment of the surplus reve-	
nues of the Baras	III. 243
contemplates facilitating the acceptance	
of the Resident Districts on the	
proposed terms	III. 245
receives his application for the surplus	
revenue of the Resident Districts on	
the proposed terms	III. 246
Nizam's mint, proposed coinage of Engli-	
money at	v. 244
Palace, description of,	1, 845
<i>Byram Khan's</i> charge of	v. 736
<i>Rajah</i> Khan's endeavor to	
make forcible entry into the	
disturbance near the	v. 778, v. 783
subjects, character and disposi-	
tion of the	v. 204
"Nippy palls," origin of the expression	II. 146,
II. 324, v. 387	
Noblemen, punishment of, for murder	iv. 228
supposed murder by	v. 815
Nobles addressed at the military by	
<i>Sir Salar Jung</i>	III. 635
objection of, to appear in the Law	
Courts	v. 232
Nomination of <i>Vikar-ool-Omrah</i> as the	
Regent	iv. 344
Non-appointment of minister, consequences	
of the	v. 575
Non-interference policy sanctioned, iv. 280, v. 12, v. 14	

	Vol. Two				Vol. Two
Non-interference policy, defects of the ..	v. 4				
of General France in the					
affairs of State ..	v. 73				
system considered ..	v. 2				
Non-payment of discharged Sikhs ..	v. 611				
Non-use of Mookh pays Saraj-mookh's six					
lakhs for the restoration of his districts ..	iv. 38				
Norcent Jung and Hamaia, Mortuam Khan					
placed in charge of the Bhamter Districts ..	v. 584				
Northbrook, Lord, consents to the absence					
of the Nizam from Bombay at the Prince					
of Wales' request ..	i. 11				
Northbrook's, Lord, visit to the Kilnari Caves	iv. 327				
Nizam's Domain ..	iv. 329				
Nizam ..	iv. 329				
Northern Circar Zemindars appeal against					
sequestration of their lands for					
arsons ..	iii. 87				
Census, history of the ..	i. 914				
Novel, description of ..	i. 930				
Nowah, employment of the Nizam's troops at	iv. 147				
Nagur described ..	i. 87				
Nidger Circar, memoir of the ..	i. 161				
Colonel Taylor's account of the					
occupation of ..	iv. 697				
District affected by the famine ..	iv. 698				
famine in the ..	iv. 649				
famine relief works in ..	iv. 119				
Nalgunda District affected by the famine ..	iv. 648				
held by a mob of Mr. Dighton's ..	v. 45				
Nasarpur Pergunnah ..	i. 280				
Nargoud attacked by a force under Colonel					
Malota ..	iii. 219				
Naraina first captured by the Nizam's					
troops ..	v. 692				
Nasau town, description of ..	i. 259				
Naseeh Khan fatally disappointed of his					
jaghire ..	v. 653				
refuses to deliver up his					
district ..	ii. 115, v. 132,				
Nasud, country near ..	i. 435				
limestone ..					
Nazimere and Enas, system of imposing ..	vi. 20				
proposed abolition of ..	v. 34				
O					
Obstruction to reform ..	v. 241				
Obstructive policy of the Nizam ..	v. 117				
Odori, failure, statement relating to ..	v. 73				
Oradell, Hindu, at Hyderabad ..	iv. 818				
O'Donnell's, Mr., questions in the House of					
Commons relating to Hyderabad ..	iv. 446				
Offer of payment of Cunningham debt accepted ..	iv. 68				
Official correspondence, fabrication of ..	iv. 285, iv. 287,				
iv. 311					
corruption in the Nizam's Domains ..	v. 230				
language in the Nizam's Domains ..	v. 259				
Officials, enhancement of the pay of ..	v. 240				
Oliphant, Mr., dismissed of ..	ii. 393, iii. 193,				
iii. 193 ..					
Oliphant's, Mr., removal, causes of ..	iii. 181, iii. 418				
Oldgohr town, description of ..	i. 293				
Osman's, Major, instructions regarding the					
jaghire of Billohpore ..	v. 64				
Osman-ul-Mookh appointed, Kopyul Bahadur					
Banda ..	v. 576				
invested as Shama-ul-					
Omrah ..	v. 210				
prime mover in an intrigue					
to secure dismissal					
of Salur Jung ..	iii. 16				
sends to his father's					
titles and estates ..	v. 228				
Mookh's connection with the					
intrigue for Salur Jung's dismissal ..	iii. 1				
Osman Ali Azaa, arrangement with, for dis-					
bandment of Anals ..	v. 508, v. 240,				
birth of ..	v. 814				
desires to deliver up his					
jaghire ..	v. 245				
dispossesses Musseeb Khan					
of his jaghire ..	v. 449				
pays an advance of two					
lakhs on account of his					
district ..	iv. 46				
relinquishes his districts ..	v. 103				
required by Salur Jung to					
relinquish his jaghire ..	v. 203				
Azaa's followers beaten by					
Robillia ..	v. 708				
Osmanogor, arrest and imprisonment of ..	iv. 42				
v. 67, v. 109, v. 130					
forcibly detained by Robillia ..	v. 694				
release of ..	v. 416				
procures Balah Gyan Chaud's					
confinement ..	v. 562				
prefers his submission to the					
Minister ..	v. 168				
Osmanogor's attempt to secure possession of					
his districts ..	iv. 42				
house, disturbance at ..	v. 747				
interest in the Anaba Jogee dis-					
trict ..	v. 659				
transactions with Government ..	v. 727				
Osmanogor's cotton trade ..	i. 882				
fight at, between Bhowanee					
Sing and Toolun Khan ..	v. 798				
Nizam objects to thecession of	v. 188				
opening of railway extended to ..	v. 235				
Osipal, memoir of ..	i. 75				
Oshtapur Pergunnah ..	i. 217				
Oppressive conduct of Anaba ..	v. 698, v. 747				
Oppressive conduct of Boodan Khan's	v. 690				
Robillia ..	v. 728				
Orders for the positioning of the Nizam's					
Contingent ..	iv. 305				
Orders issued to Hyderabad troops by the					
Resident and General Lowell ..	v. 614				
Origin of the Hyderabad Contingent ..	v. 387				
Origin of the Nizam's family ..	iv. 482				
Outbreak expected at Hyderabad ..	v. 813				
of prisoners at Balchooe ..	v. 909				
Outrage at Bawarkonda ..	v. 602				
by soldiers of the Khaz Kimala ..	v. 142				
in the Badkera Bazaar by Anals ..	v. 749				
on a Hindu female procession by					
an Arab ..	v. 801				
on an Koolthian by an Arab ..	v. 801				

[illegible]

Peekah, payable by the English Government to the Niam	v. 243
Peswaj and Marje, bankruptcy of	v. 285
and Teevajo's creditors, dispute amongst	iv. 24
death of	iv. 24
Peswaj's connection with the Hyderabad Government	iv. 14
account, Niam attempts the liquidation of	iv. 10
claim against the Hyderabad Government	iv. 10
Peshin by Bakhair against Mr. Dighton's title	v. 44
concerning Customs contract of Hyderabad	v. 100
regarding Ramawary's case	v. 80
Phoomtaw	i. 523
Pil Nakh appointed Regent of Shorsore	v. 385
death of	v. 420
Placard posted at the Residency as to the exaction of the Niam's treasury	v. 129
Placards posted at Hyderabad inciting the populace to rebellion	v. 1
Plagues of rats following the famine	vii. 110
Plunder of the Holmschellum pagoda by Arabs	v. 692
of Desampet by Rohillas	v. 641
of European travellers by Rohillas	v. 706
of Khair	v. 698
of two villages in the Tooljapores districts	iv. 46
of the Madras Masny post	iv. 161
of the Niam	v. 317
Poisoning case of Sarandeshah	iv. 323
Police arrangements for the districts completed	v. 202
corruption and avoidance of the	v. 609
estimated expenditure on, for 1248 Paoli	vi. 7
and revenue	vi. 66
of, for 1248 Paoli	vi. 66
and revenue	vi. 66
for 1290 Paoli	vi. 520
force, re-arrangement of the	v. 250
reforms in the	v. 250
and, condition of the	v. 376
Niam's	v. 376
of the Berar, efficacy of the	v. 124
Policy of non-interference considered	v. 12
Political complications at Hyderabad, II. 30, II. 37, &c.	v. 256
features of the Niam's Dominions	v. 256
portion of Colonel Davidson's report suppressed	II. 8
Poolmure village, description of	II. 392
Poon, Niam's visit to	III. 512
Sir Salar Jung's arrival at	III. 45
Poonchee, quarrel between parties of	v. 710
Posra river, description of, 1, 261, 1, 270, 1, 281, 1, 291, 1, 299, 1, 303, 1, 407, 1, 523	v. 307
West Berar, the valley of	v. 307
Free-house maintained at the sole charge of Sir Salar Jung during the famine	vii. 125
Free-houses, appointment of resident officers to	vii. 126

Free-houses closed in January 1875	vii. 103
during famine, cost of maintaining	v. 400
establishment of	vii. 10
Monthly Meeting Resam appointed to superintend	vii. 95
total numbers relieved in the	vii. 116
Freeze Mill and Malomed Ram's baking-house, anticipated ruin of	iv. 76
due to by the ex-Deputy to	iv. 76
join the bank established in Hyderabad	iv. 29
Mail's case	v. 602
Mr. Dighton's connection with	iv. 281
connection with Mr. Dighton's	iv. 22, v. 29
Bank	v. 782
Poent, disturbance at	v. 782
Pope, Sir Salar Jung's visit to the	III. 69
Popularity of Mr. Sanderson	iv. 321
of Salar Jung after his appointment as Minister	III. 4
of the Niam	iv. 50
Population of Hyderabad	III. 246
increased by one-third	vii. 26
of the Niam	III. 17
Post, Manay, robbed near Hyderabad	v. 745
Master of Hyderabad corresponded of suppressing	iv. 286
Office, estimated expenditure for 1248 Paoli	vi. 47
for 1290 Paoli	v. 230
robberies	v. 818
Prasheta's, description of	1,393
Pran Sekh charges Salar Jung of being at the head of a conspiracy for the Niam's assassination	v. 745
Pran Sokhava vs. Ramawary murder	iv. 290
iv. 291, iv. 294, iv. 295	iv. 290
Present to the Niam by the British Government	iv. 418
Prevalence of dancette	v. 95, v. 207, v. 705
of disorders throughout the country	v. 749
of gang robberies	v. 691, v. 612, v. 708
Price of good grains during the famine in Hyderabad	vii. 19
Prince of Wales, alleged refusal of the Niam to meet the	II. 248
construction of gifts at Hyderabad for the	iv. 108
desires not to visit Hyderabad	III. 334
expected visit to Hyderabad of the	III. 299
inability of the Niam to meet the	III. 297, III. 301
visits Sir Salar Jung at	III. 69
Bumley	III. 69
Prison of Wailei town in India, Hyderabad ex-cluded from the programme of the	II. 878
Prison's, Mr. Val, visit to Hyderabad	III. 410
Printing department, expenditure and revenue for 1248 Paoli	vi. 70
for 1290 Paoli	vi. 221
Prison, contemplated erection of a	v. 806

Prisoners, torture of	v. 509
Private Secretary, Sir Salar Jung's, dismissed	III. 199
Proclamation abolishing slavery in the Niam's Dominions	v. 212
against mercenaries, abortive result of the	v. 91
by Sir Salar Jung regarding rival religious sects	v. 91
by the Niam's Government regarding necessary troops	v. 817
day at Hyderabad	iv. 349
inviting agents to join Tashik	v. 214
Type's force	v. 209
of Afzal-ool-Dowlah's success	v. 209
prohibiting the carrying of arms in the city of Hyderabad	III. 41
the employment of troops by the Rajah of Shorsore	III. 216
Queen's road at Hyderabad	III. 221
regarding Arabo, iv. 108, v. 14, v. 605	v. 608
confinement of felons	v. 118
Products of the Hyderabad State	iv. 34
Progress in the Niam's Dominions, statement of	v. 304
Projects for payment of the Contingent debt, Promotions and appointments, orders regarding, in the new administration scheme	v. 501
Proposed cessage of English money at the Niam's mint	v. 246
loan of currency reform Hyderabad	v. 247
loan to the Niam to work coal fields	v. 247
raising of a loan of thirty lakhs	iv. 65
redemption of the Berar II. 211, II. 215	II. 215
Prosecution of the Statesmen for libel by Shams-ool-Dowlah	iv. 889
Punishment, Major, unfounded charges of fraud made against	iv. 333
Public Departments, estimated expenditure on, for 1248 Paoli	vi. 8
Works, expenditure on, during the famine	III. 114
provision of a	III. 114
Secretary, appointment of a	v. 277
Department, changes in the	v. 503
establishment of a	v. 277
estimated expenditure of the	iv. 219
in 1290 Paoli	iv. 221
famine relief works	v. 503
concentrated under supervision of	vii. 11, vii. 104
history of the	v. 106
of the	v. 503
of the	1,181
village, description of	v. 700
Punishment of a Sylek contractor in Hyderabad	v. 700
Punishment of a Sylek contractor in Hyderabad	v. 700
Rajah Ram Bax	v. 954

Rajah, suggested employment of Arab troops in the	v. 610
Ramesh Afghans demand their arms of the Minister	iv. 123
Rancho has discovered detaining the captives	iv. 114
Rancho women relieved during the famine	vii. 126
Rancho inhabitants, petition regarding depredations upon their property	v. 62
Rancho Circular, memoir of	III. 293
Rancho, outbreak at	v. 165
Rancho term, description of	1,290
Rancho Paganah	1,291
Rancho of Haris, apprehension of the	III. 290
Rancho, troops despatched to, to suppress the outbreak of his districts	v. 438
Rancho, violent outbreak of, at the Niam's Palace	v. 70
Rancho, expected disturbance amongst the	v. 681
Rancho Circular, statistics relating to the	1,291, 1,292
talks, experimental revenue expenditure	vii. 127
settlement report of the	v. 290

Q

Queen, Sir Salar Jung proposed to the	III. 91, III. 93
Queen's proclamation read at Hyderabad	III. 223

R

Rae May garden murders	v. 687
Raghunath Ram, seizure of, by Rohillas	v. 681
Rae's connection with Narayan	v. 681
Rae's murder	iv. 64
Raghunath, alleged quarrel with implementation of	1,402
Rancho Circular, statistics and information relating to the	1,291, 1,292, 1,293
affected by the	iv. 63
restored to the Niam	III. 293
Company's ruins made current in the	iv. 135
East, famine work performed in	III. 112
jail, outbreak of prisoners at	v. 808
judge separates Hyderabad swing to arrears of pay	iv. 281
West, famine work performed in	III. 114
Raid by Hydras	v. 305, v. 441
Rancho, robe year	1,400
Rancho, commencement of the, to Hyderabad	v. 805
in the Niam's Dominions	v. 278
with Hyderabad	iv. 189
importance of	iv. 178
extension in Hyderabad territory	iv. 188
area Shorsore to Hyderabad	iv. 181
sanctioned	iv. 194
Shorsore to Hyderabad	iv. 194
sanctioned	iv. 194
Niam's State, construction of	iv. 194

Restored Districts, made over to the charge of	Vol. Page
Nizam Jung and	
Muzumdar	
Khan	v. 584
maladministration of the	
managed by Fawces	v. 225
Nizam declines to put	
under the charge of	
Salar Jung	v. 216
possession of extra in the	v. 216
reference to, in Colonel	
Davidson's report for	
1899-01	il. 475
Salar Jung prepares a	
plan for the administration of the	v. 218
Resumption of districts, Lala Bahadur ob-	
jects the	v. 269
Salar Jung and the	v. 190
of Ghoshan, Kadir Khan's jaghires	v. 208
of Hasein Ali Khan's jaghires	il. 1
of jaghires, difficulties as to the	v. 216
improvements of income	
owing to the	vi. 3
policy of	v. 330
Return of exiled nobles from their jaghires	il. 240
il. 241	
Reversionary right of the Nizam in the	
Mysoor State	il. 13, il. 354
Reward offered for the apprehension of	
Ram Dass	il. 249
Regards to the Nizam and his officers, Par-	
liamentary papers on	il. 408
Riots, lawless character of, in the	
Nizam	v. 255
Riots, description of	v. 255
Rozala Khas, mutiny by officers of the	v. 20
Riots of the Contingent volunteers for	
service in Turkey	v. 206
Road duties on grain prohibited	v. 257
work unsuitable as famine work	vil. 110
Roads in the Berars	v. 256
Nizam's Dominions	v. 277
need for im-	
provement of	v. 14
want of, in the Nizam's Dominions	v. 3
Robbers, commission for the trial of	v. 234
Robbery of Mr. Robertson on the highroad	v. 234
of the English dwell	v. 742, v. 805, v. 858, v. 815
with violence near Hyderabad	v. 820
Rocks, Major, brings unfounded charge of	
fraud against Major Proudfoot	iv. 383
Rozala Ali Khan mentioned as a probable	
successor of Rajah Ram Bax	v. 834
Rozas, brutal outrages by	v. 740
execution of	v. 791
Rozaken Ali and Zulfikar-ool-Dowlah,	
dispute between	v. 801
Rose, Sir Hugh, drives the rebel force from	
Ajanta	il. 225
Rozaken, Mr. Lewis, in the Golsindak diamond	
mines	il. 23
Rosa, description of	il. 110
Sir Salar Jung's visit to	il. 94

Rosa town, description of	il. 233, il. 241, il. 803
Rozaken-ool-Dowlah's journey to Ellipore,	iv. 094
Rozaken-ool-Dowlah required to give up	
the district of Bara	v. 718
Rumbold, Sir William, connection with	
Palmer and Co.	v. 749, v. 469
Rumours regarding the intentions of the	
British government at Hyderabad	iv. 307
Rung How, dismissed by Rajah Ram Bax	v. 134
removal of, from his district	v. 804
returned by the Nizam	v. 114
Rupture between Sikhs and Arabas/Nagahs	v. 192
Ruzah-ool-Deen Khan exhibits a renou-	
sance to the Nizam regarding the condi-	
tion of the country	v. 651
Ruzah-ool-Moak welcomes General Fraser	
on behalf of the Nizam	v. 72
Russell Brigade, establishment of the	v. 337, il. 81
services of the	il. 293
Mr. and the Hyderabad Contingent,	v. 358
Mrs. presentation to	il. 192
Russell's Mr. connection with the Hyderabad	
Contingent	il. 829
Mr. Henry, policy as Resident	v. 335
opinion of Meer Alam	il. 83
Ryots and Sahokars, relations between	iv. 612
condition of	v. 233
discreet condition of	v. 094
in the restored districts, protection of,	v. 225
relief of the burdens of, on Sir Salar	
Jung's accession	vi. 94
Ryotwari system introduced into Hyderabad,	vil. 65
claim by Government against	
the administration of	v. 112
expedients of, for raising	
money	v. 657
control by Sultan's Ghali to	
secure payment of a debt	iv. 11
Residency, refugees at the	v. 148
measures for the defense of the	il. 218
il. 782	
expected attack on the	il. 219
attack on the	il. 214, il. 208, il. 242, v. 267
connection of the officials of,	
with Palmer & Co.	v. 358
fortification of the	il. 218, il. 208
description of the	il. 841, il. 444
Mr. Saunders addresses the Hy-	
derabad nobles at the	il. 228, il. 405
fabrication of the archives of the	iv. 287
Hyderabad Post Master suppress-	
es the correspondence of the	iv. 296
Vikar-ool-Oomrah's connection	
with the attack on the	il. 391
Vikar-ool-Oomrah's claims sup-	
ported by the officials of the	il. 394
payment of the Contingent from	
the treasury at the	il. 378
inquiry at the, with reference to	
Vikar-ool-Oomrah's claims to	
his nephew's estates	il. 396
dareety near the	v. 740
managers of prisoners at the	
Courtney of the Criminal of the,	iv. 296



Residency, destitute persons seek refuge at the	Vol. Page
disturbances at the	iv. 44
murder in the past of the	v. 747
persecution of the	v. 697
conversion of Arabs from the	
products of the	v. 681
trial of Arabs at the	v. 184, v. 187
Resident accepts paid payment of the balance	
of the Contingent debt	iv. 79
addresses the Nizam regarding the	
Contingent debt in the payment of the	il. 38
has an interview with the Minister	v. 25
completes to the Nizam of Saraj-	
ool-Moak's mission	v. 151
delay in the appointment of a	iv. 311
confers with the Nizam regarding	
the Contingent debt	iv. 65
confers with the Nizam regarding	
Sir Salar Jung's dismissal	il. 12
confers with the Nizam regarding	
Shiraz-ool-Oomrah's dismissal	v. 567
confers with the Nizam regarding	
the state of his Dominions	v. 149
demands the return of jaghires	il. 112
incapacitated to Arab	v. 653
demands the arrest of Major Bab-	
ington's lieutenant	v. 744
demands the trial of Arab offenders	
in his presence	iv. 54
draws bills on the Nizam to the extent	
of two lakhs of rupees	
intimates that unless the Contingent	
debt is paid official intercourse	
must cease	iv. 65
makes over the districts given back	
to the Nizam	v. 584
questions the Nizam regarding the	
pay of the Contingent	iv. 46
mode of recording the	
Nizam's Durbar	v. 221, v. 249
permits for the payment of the Con-	
tingent debt	iv. 58
receives an apologetic note from	
the Minister regarding the Con-	
tingent debt	iv. 84
receives from the Nizam drafts for	
thirty-five lakhs on account of the	
Contingent debt	iv. 66
urged by Sir Jung to sanction	
Ghoshan Bax's appointment	v. 070
urgently addresses the Nizam re-	
garding the non-appointment of	
a Minister	v. 180
urges the Nizam to introduce reforms	
made upon the Nizam with the	
Governor-General's instructions	v. 81
requires the verification of saloo-	
Raz accounts	v. 541
position of the	il. 441
actions of the, tempered with by	
Rozawar	il. 314
refuses to receive communications	
from the Co-Regents on the	
Berars question	il. 339

Restoration of Koopal Bahadur Benda to	Vol. Page
Nizam-ool-Moak	v. 649
of the Bakhars and Diarwan	
Gawda	il. 415, il. 245
of Shiraz-ool-Oomrah to the	
Nizam's favour	v. 567
of Saraj-ool-Moak's jaghires	v. 110
of the Berars dismissed (see also	
Berars)	il. 210
Bereave administration reforms effected in	
the	il. 418
live to the	
official papers rela-	
and expenditure, statement of, for	vi. 25
1288 Fauti	il. 94
for 1291	il. 271
and expenditure, statement of, for	
1890	v. 193
and P. W. D. officers appointed	
Famine Commission	vil. 71
arrangements, Sir Salar Jung	
completes his	v. 222
assessment system in force when	
Sir Salar Jung became Minister	v. 504
Board, establishment of a	v. 244, v. 504
reform in the	v. 699
collected railway on the anani	
system	il. 22
collections, alterations on account of	vi. 65
by telegraphs	il. 83
mode of making, price	
to 1893	v. 625
Administration in the	v. 198
Department, Major-General	
appointed head of the	il. 429
estimate of, for 1288 Fauti	il. 274
for 1290 Fauti	il. 272
extent of the, on Sir Salar Jung's	
appointment as Minister	il. 167
improvement of the, through Sir	
Salar Jung's measures	il. 157
increase of the	vi. 27, vii. 57
officials, desirability of increasing	
the number of	il. 3
of the Berars for 1289 Fauti	il. 601
when first assigned	il. 341
of the Hyderabad State, extent of the	
site thereof	
the, absorbed by the military	
establishment	il. 92
income of	il. 201
increase of	il. 24
practices of raising money is ad-	
vanced of	il. 22
receipts of, for 1287 Fauti	il. 26
reforms under Sir Salar Jung's ad-	
ministration	v. 661

	Vol. Page
Revenues relinquished by the abolition of taxes	vi. 25
relinquished	vi. 21
resisted and postponed owing to the Pandits	vii. 149
Secretary, appointment of Mr. Mahdi Ali as	iii. 441
Survey and Settlement, secondly for a systematic	vi. 4
operations	v. 293
Survey, Mr. Mahdi Ali's memo. on the	vi. 327
recommended by Sir Salar Jung	v. 100
system of farming the	vi. 71
system, Sir Salar Jung's	v. 433
table showing the amount raised from 1850 to 1284 Pahl	vii. 57
Rohilla accomplices of Wazirwal Bahawal	v. 831
Phadke arrested	v. 480
intervention by the Resident on behalf of the death of	v. 480
ill-treatment of, prisoners at Bharon	v. 480
escape of, prisoners	v. 714, v. 701
Rohillas, disturbance by, at Orwal	v. 676
employment of, prohibited	v. 593, v. 491
capture of Cavalier by	v. 412
application for the enlistment of	v. 732, v. 724
Roosin Khan's complicity in the raids of	v. 724
carry Koragall by force of arms	v. 693
charities for arrears of pay at the Minister's gate	v. 623
complaint of their treatment to the Resident	v. 646
defeated at Taklee	v. 442
deportation of	v. 519
General Fraser proceeds to the camp of the	iii. 221
disposition and strategy by	iii. 223, iii. 225, iii. 227, iii. 235, iii. 330,
iii. 223, iii. 225, iii. 227, iii. 235, iii. 330,	v. 601, v. 636, v. 643, v. 701, v. 772
disposal of	v. 645, v. 751
expelled from Hyderabad City, v. 101, v. 497,	v. 699
fearful atrocities by, at Indore	v. 756
gradually reduced in strength	v. 645
guilty of plundering take refuge in Boodin Khan's territory	v. 750, v. 703
importance General Fraser to remove their grievances	v. 739
influx of, into Hyderabad territory	v. 744
outrages by, at Hanamang	v. 744
plunder of Balasore by	v. 756
plunder Boon and Nimral	v. 711
plunder the Budichellum pagoda	v. 692
plunder Kerpooan travellers	v. 756
plunder the Mahimabai country	v. 684
plunder Salar	v. 624
prison and capture of	v. 753
general between, in the Begum Bazar	v. 750

	Vol. Page
Rohilla, return of Deputied	v. 39
republic of, by Ghulam Yousaf Khan	v. 703
ruins the village of Boobee Naggar	v. 789
smoke and defeat of, by the Zemindar of Wazirwal's brother	v. 787
humane treatment of British	v. 442
violence and rapine of	v. 444
General Fraser remonstrates with Siraj-ud-Mulk regarding the	v. 519
garrisoning Hurda fire on the Nizam's troops	iii. 227
champion of the	iii. 443
enlistment of, by Wazirwal Bahawal Phadke	v. 829
plunder Durnapore, Mantion, Chitlang and Bitchikonda	v. 749
under Mahad Khan attacked and defeated	v. 794
Sir Salar Jung takes active measures for the punishment of	v. 317
history of the	v. 265
initiated by Hassan Khan Mandowara, Lord Hardinge's policy as to the expulsion of	v. 598
carry the village of Bahalkoot	v. 635
attack Peer Mahomed's house	v. 635
plunder Durnapore	v. 641
plunder Amoor	v. 642
affects of the disbandment of	v. 667
sold by, near Kotinga	iii. 229
district officers proposed for abolition the attacks of	iii. 230
plunder Sujapur	iii. 237
plunder Jowla	iii. 318

S

Sacrifices, proposal, of five children by Hindoos	v. 701
Said-ul-Millatun of Justice, Baber-cool-Dowlah's appointment as	v. 272
of Military and Police, Shumsher Jung Bahadur's appointments as	v. 274
of Revenue, Hucksaramee-o-Dowlah's appointment as	v. 273
of the Miscellaneous Department, Meer Yawar Ali Bahadur's appointment as	v. 277
proposed abolition of	v. 491, v. 509
Said-ul-Millatun's office amalgamated with those of the Mahar-ul-Millatun	v. 501
Sawal refused to deliver up the <i>Estree's</i> seals of office	v. 731
Sabookars, system of raising loans from	iv. 31
examination of the accounts of	iv. 35
alleged to be implicated in Ram Row's conspiracy	iii. 291
decline to have any dealings with the Government	v. 115
importance the Nizam to pay their debts	iv. 43

	Vol. Page
Sabookars, embarrassments of the	iv. 80
disaffection amongst, owing to Shumsher-o-Dowlah's services	v. 96
verification of the accounts of, required by the Resident	v. 501
Saraj-ud-Mulk fails to secure a condition of, to enhance the administration	v. 501
Sir Salar Jung secures the support of the	v. 159
make advances to provide the pay of the Gungah	iv. 47
consent to make a condition of, of forty lakhs	v. 137
consent to make a loan of fifty lakhs	iv. 51
complaint by the Nizam that no satisfactory arrangement has been made for the payment of their debts	iv. 44
aversion to the Income Tax	v. 212
dispute regarding the distribution of Potanjur and Vinajpur	iv. 34
party of, confined by Arabs	v. 448
party of, seized by military	v. 731
prohibited from dealing through the medium of the Arabs	v. 732, v. 734, v. 737
ask permission to present <i>casques</i> to the Nizam	v. 67
avoid negotiations with Government	v. 71
Sailor, native account of the action at	v. 703
capture of, by Major Mayne's force	v. 509
garrison, Major Mayne's attacks and details	v. 702
Major Mayne's force ordered to, to operate against Rohilla	v. 732
Salla village, description of	1, 291
Sakri, description of	iv. 508
Saklat Jung, affairs of	iv. 508
Jung's career	ii. 34, iv. 45
battalions	ii. 184
services to the British Govt	1, 103
SARAJ-UD-MULK, description of the	1, 103
abolishes the official fees of the soubahs	ii. 118
recovers mortgaged <i>gungahs</i> yielding a revenue of forty lakhs of rupees	ii. 122
deposition of, from Hyderabad, contemplated by the British Government	ii. 234
policy of, during the Mutiny	ii. 12, ii. 207, ii. 275, ii. 72, iii. 405, iii. 138
adopts measures for the defence of the Residency	v. 292
visit of, to England	ii. 303, iii. 62, iii. 84, iii. 65, iii. 89, iii. 92, iii. 104, iii. 115

	Vol. Page
SARAJ-UD-MULK, Sir, object of the visit to England	ii. 248, ii. 107, iii. 28, iii. 106
visit to Marlborough's house and Address	ii. 245
allegation of bribery brought against	ii. 204
appointed to the Ministry	ii. 508, v. 437
dismissed from office by the Nizam Asaf-ud-Dowlah	ii. 300
attempted assassination of	ii. 240, iii. 99, iii. 304, iii. 223, iii. 413, v. 153, v. 167
treatment of, at the Delhi Assembly	ii. 566
iv. 11, ii. 185, iii. 151, iii. 415	
treatment of, by the Government of India	ii. 313, iii. 304, iii. 416, iv. 190
agrees not to sign the Berna question during the Nizam's minority	ii. 503
his nephew appointed to conduct the inquiry into the claims of Vike-o-Dowlah to his nephew's estate	ii. 297
his good faith in the negotiations for the transfer of the Berna	ii. 610
Sir O. U. Vaidyaprasad regarding his reform	ii. 630
increase of the revenues from thirty to ninety lakhs under his management	ii. 625
assignment of Mr. Digby's portfolio	ii. 530
mentioned as the probable successor to Saraj-ud-Mulk	iii. 305
appointment as Minister	iii. 305
dismissed	iii. 305
his measures for the dismissal of unnecessary troops	iii. 305
he said to have made a thank-offering to the Nizam	iii. 701
his measures not opposed by Lord Salisbary	ii. 8, v. 710
disbanded five hundred Arabs	ii. 505
installed as Minister	ii. 125, iii. 434
his age when appointed Minister	ii. 305
disabilities of his position after his appointment	ii. 305
Commends the Nizam's sanction to a plan of reforms	ii. 7, v. 185, v. 294

SARAJEVO, Sir, sketch of his character	iii. 8
few months after his appointment as Minister	iii. 9
marriage of	iii. 9
his popularity after his appointment	iii. 10
sketch of his career from 1817, v. 100	iii. 10
character of	iii. 12
his character is sought by the Nizam	iii. 12
the Resident and the Nizam confer regarding the proposed dismissal	iii. 12
Shamsood-Daulah's opinion regarding the proposed dismissal	iii. 13
intrigue to secure the dismissal of, traced to Omdool-Moolk	iii. 14
Zetana ladies clamour against his dismissal	iii. 14
is recommended to the Nizam	iii. 14
Governor General refuses to accede to the dismissal of	iii. 15
increases the revenue twenty-five per cent.	iii. 14
resignation of	iii. 17, iii. 18, iii. 19, iii. 22
title of G.C.S.I. conferred on	iii. 17
recommended to the Nizam	iii. 22
origin of his dispute with the Nizam	iii. 23, iii. 25, iii. 26
his reception at the <i>End Darbar</i>	iii. 31
presented with jewels worth Rs. 50,000 by the Nizam	iii. 33
inspects the Arsenal at Hyderabad	iii. 33
flouted by the Nizam	iii. 44
his unpopularity owing to his reforms	iii. 44
present at the opening of the Khargam Railway	iii. 46
first visit to Bombay	iii. 46, iii. 47, iii. 48, iii. 50
visits Aurangabad	iii. 49
pays a second visit to Bombay	iii. 55
visits Calcutta	iii. 53, iii. 57
his treatment of the <i>Deewan</i>	iii. 57
<i>Tower</i>	iii. 57
visits the Treasury at Bombay	iii. 59
proceeds to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales, iii. 58	iii. 209
receives a visit from the Prince of Wales in Bombay	iii. 60
departs from Bombay	iii. 61
arrives at Hyderabad	iii. 62
arrives at Poona from Hyderabad	iii. 67
arrives in Bombay en route for England	iii. 67

SARAJEVO, Sir, embarks for England	iii. 68
has an interview with the Pope at Rome	iii. 69
sketch of his career from the Standard	iii. 69
sketch of his career from the <i>Tower</i>	iii. 71
sketch of his career from the <i>Morning Post</i>	iii. 75
description of his day's work	iii. 78
his salute at Rome	iii. 80
his visit to Paris	iii. 81, iii. 106, iii. 110
accident to, at Paris	iii. 82
his reception at Folkestone, sketch of his career from the <i>Athenaeum</i>	iii. 82
personal appearance of	iii. 85
sketch of his career from the <i>Saturday Review</i>	iii. 89, iii. 91
presented to the Queen at Windsor	iii. 91, iii. 96
visits the Woolwich Arsenal, invested with the degree of D.C.L. at the Oxford University	iii. 93
presented with an address by the East India Association	iii. 94
visits Daxaroin Castle	iii. 97, iii. 109
expected return to India	iii. 97
presented with the freedom of City of London	iii. 99, iii. 100, iii. 127
gives a dinner to a distinguished company in London	iii. 99
presented with addresses by the Manchester Corporation and Chamber of Commerce	iii. 103, iii. 112
his knowledge of the English language	iii. 105
his comparison of London with Paris	iii. 107
is entertained at the <i>Middle Temple</i>	iii. 113
returns to India from England	iii. 111, iii. 121
arrives in Bombay from England	iii. 117, iii. 119
is presented with an address in Bombay by the <i>Deewan</i>	iii. 121, iii. 128
arrives in Hyderabad from England	iii. 123, iii. 128
is presented with a <i>Zamindari</i> address at Hyderabad	iii. 128
accident to, at Hyderabad	iii. 129
dismissal of Mr. Ollivier, his private secretary	iii. 130, iii. 131, iii. 132, iii. 133

SARAJEVO, Sir, his connection with the Co-Regent	iii. 134, iii. 135, iii. 137
alleged decline of his popularity	iii. 134, iii. 135, iii. 137
attacks on his character	iii. 138
protests against the appointment of Viceroy-Ollivier to the Co-Regency	iii. 139, iii. 141
Sir Richard Temple's opinion of	iii. 141
expresses any discussion of the House question	iii. 145
visits Aurangabad districts	iii. 150
visit of his son to England	iii. 153, iii. 156
delivers an address on education at the Malabar Alum, Hyderabad	iii. 154
administration report by	iii. 157
diary of his tour in the Aurangabad districts	iii. 158
sketch of his life from "Men of the Times"	iii. 207
his Arab followers disperse a sedition assembly	iii. 213
arrests and hands over to the Resident a sedition party	iii. 214
arrests a number of traitors from Aurangabad	iii. 214
seizure of giving asylum to a rebel prince of Delhi	iii. 220
his isolation owing to his attachment to the British cause during the Mutiny	iii. 248
his character sketched by Malleson	iii. 261
suppresses the mutiny caused by the secession of the Nizam	iii. 262
warns the Resident regarding the attack on the Railway	iii. 262
Afral-ud-Daulah's aversion to	iii. 264
his complaints against the Co-Regent's action	iii. 428
attack on his administration by the <i>Amoy</i>	iii. 438
his popularity with the people	iii. 443
his differences with the Nizam	iii. 446
sketch of his character by Sir Richard Temple	iii. 447
his subservience to the Nizam	iii. 446
Sir Richard Temple's opinion regarding his focus	iii. 448
his farewell estimate made to departing officials	iii. 452

SARAJEVO, Sir, sanctions the construction of the railway from Goolbarga to Hyderabad	iv. 134
rehabilitated from exiling a European official to manage the Hyderabad State Railway	iv. 137
present at the opening of Khargam Railway	iv. 141
departure from Hyderabad to attend the Delhi Assemblage	iv. 48
employed to examine and pass results for Chowna Bajah	v. 162
represents to the Nizam the necessity of putting down the Arabs	v. 180
is understood to be Mr. Dighton's agent	v. 187
his policy in reference to the Arabs	v. 188
charges Lala Bahadur with fraud	v. 190
establishes a new Court of Justice	v. 193, v. 194, v. 196
proposes to disengage Arabs of marauding districts	v. 195
Nizam sanctions his plan of reforms	v. 198
arranges for the payment of salary arrears	v. 203
requires Omer Mir. Khan to relinquish his districts	v. 203
makes reductions in military establishments	v. 203
renews the project of reuniting Ajmer	v. 206
the Nizam fails to pay the restored Districts in his charge	v. 215
good effects of his reconciliation with the Nizam	v. 217
takes active measures against the <i>Khaksars</i>	v. 217
prepares a plan for the subordination of the restored Districts	v. 218
opens granaries for the sale of corn at reduced prices, the Nizam recedes his loans to regain the capital	v. 229
invites Miran Khan to serve in the administration	v. 234
his boldness in the prosecution of reforms	v. 245
completes his revenue arrangements	v. 252
contemplates effecting reductions in State establishments	v. 257, v. 259
visits Berar	v. 271
his reforms in the administration	v. 282, v. 453
his revenue system	v. 455

Vol.	Page
SALAR JUNG, Sir, increase of the revenue from 15 to 250 lakhs during his administration.....	v. 426
draws up a new administrative scheme.....	v. 424
solicits from his viceroy before the Famine Commission.....	v. 504
system of revenue assessment and collection in years when he became Minister.....	v. 504
his opinion regarding remission of revenue.....	v. 495
expresses an opinion that Government should not import grain during famine time.....	v. 506
his opinion as to the principles upon which famine relief should be given.....	v. 507
his condemnation of the "batta" or "payment in kind" system.....	v. 507
recommends a regular survey of the country to prevent maladministration and oppression.....	v. 509
secures the unconditional surrender of Billa Saool.....	v. 516
assured of seeking the assassination of the Nizam makes arrangements for the capture of Wazirul Balwant Phulke.....	v. 527
weakness of his administration.....	v. 542
his memo. on the financial statement for 1293 Fasl.....	vi. 1
difficulties of his position on obtaining office.....	vi. 22
his honorarium as Minister of the Hyderabad State on his accession to office.....	vi. 50
his memo. on the financial statement for 1293 Fasl.....	vi. 297
his memo. on the financial statement for 1291 Fasl.....	vi. 271
his memo. on the history of the Famine Relief in 1286-87 Fasl.....	vi. 1
introduces the ryotwari system into Hyderabad.....	vi. 50
gives important instructions regarding the famine in Hyderabad.....	vi. 79
graciously declines any grant from the Nizam's House Relief Fund.....	vi. 100
maintains a purchase at his own charge during the famine.....	vi. 121

Vol.	Page
SALAR JUNG, Sir, his disinclination to treat the famine immigrants as aliens.....	vii. 146
papers relating to his death.....	v. 247
Sale of Hant and Monnet's property.....	v. 663
Sale of the Nizam's jewels postponed.....	ii. 500
Salah Mahomed Khan blockades a principal street in Hyderabad.....	v. 719
raises a force to secure from Government a settlement of his claims.....	v. 717
Khan's death.....	v. 720
Ugrashe and Sulhas Ugrashe leave Hyderabad.....	v. 779
outrage in the Resident's Bazaar by.....	v. 742
Salisbury, Lord, and railway extension in Hyderabad.....	iv. 368
on the Berar question.....	ii. 325
Salisbury's Lord, action in the Berar question.....	ii. 381
Hyderabad policy.....	ii. 381
Saltine of 17 guns granted to Shams-ul-Ouzrah.....	iv. 321
Sanction accorded to the construction of a Railway from Sholapur to Hyderabad.....	iv. 151
Sardars of Hyderabad, description of.....	1, 430
Satisfaction and conservancy in the Nizam's Domain.....	v. 282
Satisfaction at fair.....	v. 282
Sardul-Deen elected a member of the Board of Revenue.....	v. 244
Sasawal, description of.....	1, 938
Sati coal fields.....	1, 780
experiments with coal from.....	1, 15
Railway Pergumna.....	1, 217
Sattara, description of.....	1, 232
Rajah of, captured.....	iii. 218
Sauders, Mr., address to the political societies by.....	ii. 278, ii. 301, ii. 589
banquet to, by Sir Salar Jung.....	iv. 322
popularity of.....	iv. 321
resigns the Civil Service.....	iii. 323
Sauders, Mr., administration report of Hyderabad.....	v. 504
arrival at Hyderabad.....	iv. 318
correspondence with Sir Salar Jung as to the Nizam's health.....	iii. 501
reference to the Murray Intrigue.....	v. 563
Scarcity of grain.....	v. 227, v. 229, v. 237, v. 242, v. 247
in the Berar.....	ii. 318
Schemes for payment of balance of Contingent debt.....	iv. 71, iv. 72
Scotland, Sir Salar Jung's visit to.....	iii. 149
Secundabad Affairs, actions transferred to the Nizam's Government.....	v. 504
FEVER, Nizam urges his claim to the.....	ii. 628

Secundabad Affairs, various of the, due to the Nizam.....	Vol.	Page
II. 307, II. 343		
entertainment, appointment of a Civil Magistrate.....	iv. 212	
extracharged.....	iv. 307	
ordered to be fortified by Government.....	iii. 16	
custodial department, abolition.....	iv. 312	
description of.....	1, 865, 1, 948	
poisoning case at.....	iv. 323	
Railway Station, correspondence relating to.....	iv. 241	
Small Courts established.....	iv. 325	
size of the route from.....	1, 731	
Secunder Jakh's death.....	iv. 654	
election to the command.....	iv. 19, iv. 654, v. 333	
reign.....	ii. 252, ii. 287	
Secretary of State's approval of the Government of India's Madras Railway policy.....	ii. 591	
Seague mine, delinquent earnings legal from.....	ii. 129	
suppressed.....	1, 328	
Sessa river, description of.....	iv. 138	
Solace of exonerated captives.....	v. 534	
Solapur passed by Railways.....	iii. 218	
Sentence pronounced on mutineers at Hyderabad.....	ii. 1	
Seymour of Hassan Ali Khan's jaghira.....	v. 64	
of jaghira, Shams-ul-Durrani's policy concerning.....	v. 97	
of Rajah Ling Row's property by the Nizam.....	v. 170	
Settlement of the dispute between Sir Sahab Jung and the Nizam.....	iii. 23	
Munshikar arena.....	iv. 129	
Shahabul, Bombay Government orders the delivery of 300 tons of grain daily at.....	vii. 99	
Chinar.....	4, 52	
Shahool forcibly confined in the Nizam's palace.....	v. 73	
Shahool-Durrani's career.....	iv. 483	
Shahk Ahmad, a village officer, sentenced to death for participation in Rohilla atrocities.....	v. 197	
seizes and plunders Dargah.....	iii. 228	
Sharanagar Pergumna, description of.....	1, 178	
Shera Afghan Jung, death of.....	v. 216	
defeats Rohilla.....	v. 21	
negotiates for the restoration of his districts.....	iv. 47	
removed from his districts.....	v. 78	
Shere Sahib forcibly detained by a Rohilla chief.....	v. 48	
Shorabdar imprisoned by Munshikar.....	v. 57	
Shivara river, description of.....	1, 294	
Size question at Hyderabad.....	iv. 309, v. 221	
Sholapur and Hyderabad Railway, survey of the route of.....	iv. 216	

Sholapur, financial difficulties at.....	Vol.	Page
II. 3		
Sholapur and Goudarzi expelled from.....	iv. 2	
to Goudarzi, description of the railway from.....	iv. 393	
to Hyderabad, correspondence relating to the construction of a railway from Sholapur.....	iv. 393	
Shorapur, Colonel M. Taylor appointed commander of.....	ii. 729	
death of the Rajah of.....	v. 419	
defection of the Rajah of.....	iii. 264	
description of.....	1, 866	
district offered by the Nizam.....	ii. 45	
disturbance at.....	ii. 25, v. 43	
Venkatappa Nalk installed as Rajah of.....	v. 356	
famine relief works in.....	vii. 115, vii. 401	
gadi, Venkatappa Nalk's accession to the.....	ii. 130	
junior, execution of a.....	ii. 399	
Lord Ellenborough's approval of Captain Taylor's policy.....	v. 287	
mutinies defeated by Captain Wynniatt's force.....	iii. 216	
occupied by Colonel Malabar's force.....	iii. 265	
Pod Nalk appointed regent of.....	v. 388	
policy, Captain Taylor's.....	v. 388	
Rajah of, gives himself up at Hyderabad.....	iii. 216	
invited with full power.....	v. 440	
personated.....	iv. 258	
trial of.....	v. 219	
rising in.....	v. 219	
State and the services of the Contingent during the Mutiny.....	ii. 586	
Captain Taylor's success in management.....	vi. 390, vi. 425	
ceded to the Nizam.....	ii. 114	
culture of cotton in the.....	1, 802	
land presented to the Resident for adjustment.....	iv. 49	
granted lands for loans to the.....	iv. 80	
official correspondence relating to the.....	ii. 106	
Parliamentary papers in reference to the.....	ii. 108	
proposed transfer of, to the Nizam's Government.....	ii. 217	
Shirin Jansen, reported kidnapping of.....	iv. 30	
Shirah, Colonel's charge, description of.....	iv. 137	
Shivomval attacked by Vikar-ul-Durrani's successors.....	ii. 398	
Shivomval Jung Bahadur's administration of the Military and Police Departments.....	v. 274	
Shivomval-Durrani associated with Sir Sahab Jung as Co Regent.....	ii. 353	
Cal. Jung's description of.....	ii. 353	
urges the Nizam not to.....	iii. 13	
Omar Salar Jung.....	ii. 13	
adopts measures for the defence of the Presidency.....	ii. 210	

	Vol. Page
Saraj-ool-Moolk, his correspondence with General Fraser relative to the Contingent debt	ii, 186
death of	iii, 5, v, 353
attempts to raise a loan of nine lakhs	iv, 18
the ineffectiveness of his administration	iv, 20
here	iv, 22
his unfair dealings with the partners in the Hyderabad Bank	iv, 23
sueses Kemmer-ool-Deen Khan's claim	iv, 24
ordered by Sultan Ghilzai for the payment of a debt	iv, 24
offers assignments on revenue for a loan	iv, 25
pays Rs. 2,10,000 in settlement of Issad Khan's debt	iv, 26
removes his indignations for a loan	iv, 28
promises to adopt measures to pay nobles	iv, 29
his arrangements with nobles	iv, 29
regrets to the nobles for a loan of five lakhs	iv, 38
makes a payment on account of the Nizam's family pension	iv, 39
his arrangements for paying the Contingent	iv, 46
contemplates making a payment of forty lakhs to the Resident	iv, 69
visits the Resident	iv, 82
his indignations to the Governor Rajah	iv, 88
his want of veracity in his dealings	iv, 92
his proposals for dealing with the Arabs	iv, 113
his affection of English manners	iv, 120
endeavors to limit the Nizam's intercourse with the Resident	iv, 257
the Nizam's disapproval of his intimacy with the English	iv, 301
establishes a hospital at Hyderabad	iv, 304
removes divisions in his Ministry	iv, 318
discreditable conduct of	iv, 318
his correspondence	iv, 321
his dealings with Bahadur	iv, 323
has a strategy conference with the Resident	iv, 323
ordered by the Nizam for granting districts to Mr. Dighton	v, 26

	Vol. Page
Saraj-ool-Moolk, suggested improvements in his administration	v, 28
desires having employed Mr. Dighton	v, 33
his action in regard to the recovery of mortgaged jaghirs	v, 62
has an interview with Colonel Law	v, 68
receives a letter from General Fraser	v, 74, v, 81
pays four lakhs on account of the Nizam's pension arrears	v, 48
the character of his ministry	v, 87
prefers a claim on accounts of Mr. Dighton's districts	v, 88
his proclamation concerning rival Makhomedan sects	v, 94
his intrigues	v, 100
restoration of his jaghirs, accepts advances from nobles	v, 106
promises an immediate payment of forty lakhs on account of the Contingent Debt	v, 137, v, 151
his proposals to the Arab chiefs	v, 139
dismisses the new Arab levies	v, 142
the Resident complains to the Nizam of his misrule	v, 153
has conference with four nobles to arrange a budget	v, 157
invites himself to spend a fortnight with the Resident	v, 168
instance of his misgovernment	v, 169
makes a fresh levy of troops	v, 161
contemplates the complicity of mortgaged districts	v, 161
his disagreements with Abdulla bin Ali	v, 161
sale of commodities and tobacco by	v, 162
his nepotism	v, 162
circulates a forged document	v, 163
visits General Fraser	v, 171
resents the Nizam from seeing the Resident	v, 172
resents rewards to Koodrui Ali Khan	v, 176
is requested to resign the viceroy	v, 319
his appointment as Minister	v, 319
resigns his appointment as Minister	v, 323

	Vol. Page
Saraj-ool-Moolk, General Fraser expresses himself dissatisfied with	v, 518
his conduct as Minister	v, 539, v, 578, v, 722
his appointment as Minister discussed by the Governor-General	v, 520
expected dismissal of	v, 522
has an interview with the Nizam	v, 522, v, 554
Nizam is dissatisfied with	v, 524
his want of faith	v, 523
excluded from conference with the Resident	v, 522
is recommended to the Nizam	v, 539
v, 533, v, 543, v, 557, v, 558, v, 559, v, 564, v, 566	
history of his appointment as Minister	v, 540
incidents during his tenure of office	v, 543
orders of the British Government regarding his appointment	v, 544
his removal not occurred	v, 544
his dealings with the nobles	v, 555
his expedients to discredit Sharaz-ool-Covers	v, 556
his intentions to French visitors at Hyderabad	v, 557
sketch of his ministerial acts	v, 558, v, 564, v, 562
sells the Amba Jagas district to Kander Kiabun Rao	v, 559
expected re-appointment of	v, 565, v, 566, v, 570
offers to resign	v, 562
refuse of his nephew	v, 562
removes objectionable district holders	v, 561
his reported conversion to the Sounite creed	v, 525
the Nizam's aversion to	v, 523
attempts to transfer Masoudur Jung's districts to Sahib Mahomed	v, 735
serious illness of	v, 731
his conversion as Minister	v, 72
Saraj-ool-Moolk's estates transferred to the Nizam	ii, 410
Surplus, estimate of, for 1284 Fauti	v, 91
for 1281 Fauti	v, 273, v, 289
revenue of the Bazar, correspondence relating to the	ii, 420
absorbed by	v, 420
early re-appointment	ii, 1
agreement	ii, 203, ii, 205, ii, 207, ii, 214, ii, 219
headed over to the Nizam	iii, 248

	Vol. Page	
Surplus revenue of the Bazar, Nizam demands	iii, 243	
Nizam reserves application for	iii, 249	
reference to, by Colonel Law in an interview with the Nizam	ii, 608	
and Settlement expenditure for 1284 Fauti	vi, 45	
operations commenced	vi, 43	
of India, geological records of	i, 407, i, 412, i, 413, i, 427, i, 430, i, 435	
operations in Hyderabad	i, 737	
resumption of	i, 33	
party, constitution of	i, 45	
settlement and assessment, introduction of a system of	v, 231	
department	estimated expenditure on, for 1284 Fauti	vi, 4
operations, objects of the	vi, 45	
Surrounders of the garden of Has Now	v, 687	
Survey (Revenue) of the Bazar	ii, 205, ii, 209, v, 285	
Suspension of the sittings of the Bazar	v, 580	
Alaviat	iii, 507	
Sheraz-ool-Moolk, Duke of, invites Sir Salar Jung to visit England	iii, 62	
Suites at Hyderabad	iv, 284	
Nizam sanctions the abolition of, in his dominions	v, 35	
of a Brahmin girl	iv, 308	
Hyderabad, Captain, attempt to kill	v, 333	
Syde Ragh, tragical occurrence at	v, 754	
Syde Jung and Zamrudary's jaghirs	v, 39	
appoints a Minister in the room of Saraj-ool-Moolk	v, 547	
installation of a Minister	v, 549	
re-appointed Minister	v, 573	
argues the Resident to sanction Zamrudary's appointment	v, 573	
Syde Jung's appointment as Minister only temporary	v, 559	
re-confirmed	v, 554	
the Governor	v, 554	
General disapproval	v, 554	
System of land settlement introduced by Sir Salar Jung	ii, 184, v, 101	
of zamindars, proposed abolition	v, 34	
Syde Ahmed detests several Hyderabad nobles at his house	v, 691	
All Ghazee, dismissal of	ii, 120	
Fatal ordered to be given over to the Pyrites	v, 652	
placed under surveillance at the Minister's house	v, 684	
removed to the Colonel's palace	v, 682	
Famil's house, disturbance at	v, 682	
property ordered to be conveyed	iv, 110	
Genet	v, 741	
Heaven, imprisonment of	v, 741	
murder, punishment of	v, 700	
Hyderabad	v, 700	

Vahpenniah Pergunah, description of	v. 181
Vahpenniah Pergunah, description of	ii. 176
Vankatappa Nalk's accession to the Sharapore Gold	ii. 350
Verification of Sahas-kare's accounts required by the Resident	v. 561
Veyloor Pergunah, description of	1, 224
Viceroy receives a visit from Hyderabad nabob at Bombay	iv. 334
Viceroy, Sir Salar Jung's visit to, at Bombay	iii. 59
Vikar-ul-Omrak, his history and antecedents	ii. 359
prohibited from appearing at the Nizam's durbar	ii. 359
his connection with the conspiracy against Sir Salar Jung from Delhi	ii. 560
restored to his former privileges	ii. 358, v. 509
appointed Co-Regent, II. 389, III. 125, iv. 316	
his claim to the estates of his nephews	ii. 620
continues the Nizam's practice disposing with Sir Salar Jung's services	iii. 21
his explanation regarding the Muray intrigue	iii. 25
his opposition to Sir Salar Jung's measures	iii. 133, iii. 134, iii. 135, iii. 137
takes forcible possession of the estates of his nephews	iii. 139
Lord Harrington and his appointment as Co-Regent give a banquet to Sir Richard Meade	iv. 338
sketch of his career	iv. 47
impairability of the appointment of a successor to	iv. 415
his property left to his sons	iv. 414
Nizam invests Ektadar-pod-Mook with the title of	v. 225
rumoured appointment of a successor to, in the Co-Regency	v. 360
Vikret Ali expelled from Hyderabad	v. 816
Village registers, statement of, for 1288 Fashi	vi. 38
offices conducted in each for participation in Bakhla outrage	v. 785
schools in the Nizam's dominions	v. 579
service funds, estimated revenue for 1288 Fashi	v. 99
for 1290 Fashi	vi. 225
settlements by British officers in Hyderabad's time	v. 466
Villages deserted during famine re-populated	vii. 26
Vizianpur and capture of Bakhla	v. 644
Visit of Lord Northbrook to the Nizam's Dominions	iv. 827
Mr. Theodore Jensen to Hyderabad	iv. 338
the Nizam to the Residents	ii. 327
to England, Sir Salar Jung's, object of	ii. 327

Vital statistics	v. 283
Vital River, outside of	iii. 18
Vizianpur Pergunah, description of	i. 182
W	
Wagaher river, description of	i. 281
Wahabie conspiracy. Mohata-ool-Dowlah's connection with the II. 220, iv. 654	
conspirators confined ten years without trial	v. 81
release of	v. 99
doctrine at Hyderabad	iii. 257, iii. 291
iv. 654, v. 5, v. 211, v. 805	
Motiv Akbar preaches against the	iii. 293
Wahabes in Hyderabad denounced by Hyderabad Motiv	iii. 224
imprisoned at Hyderabad	v. 84
Wahab carried by Sultan Ghaffar's force	v. 127
Wahab, continued fighting at	v. 737
Sultan Ghaffar and Ghodan Yamen's force fight at	v. 722
Wahab assigned to Hissat Salab	v. 739
continued disturbances at	v. 734
Warangal Circle, statistics relating to the, i. 180, i. 431	
description of	i. 367
new cantonment established at	ii. 146
Wani, description of	i. 124
Wanderer Balwant Phadke, arrest of	v. 825, v. 827, v. 828
attempted suicide of	v. 830
Sir Salar Jung makes arrangements for the arrest of	v. 827
Phadke's Bohilla accomplice arrested	v. 831
Bohilla accomplices, ill-treatment of	v. 851
Wadakhur, Sir David, sends Parliament for papers relating to Hyderabad	ii. 683
Wells in the Telangana and Maratha Districts	vii. 156
Western Baluch District, charge of, handed over to Mohin Ali	v. 225
White, Miss, appointed medical attendant to the Nizam's family	iv. 328
Wikeer-ul-Omrak (see Vikar-ul-Omrak)	
William's, Dr. Mosler, opinion of Hyderabad	iv. 180
Winkler, Sir Salar Jung's visit to	iii. 96
Woor, description of	i. 59
Women guards, origin of the Nizam's corps of	ii. 133, iv. 311
Wangpary, description of	i. 108, i. 221
Watekase's, Sir Philip, visit to the Ellicea Caves	iv. 327
Woolwich Arsenal, Sir Salar Jung's visit to	iii. 34
Woolshop, estimated expenditure on, for 1288 Fashi	v. 129
Woster, Captain, attack on, by villagers	vi. 25
World, article in the regarding the Bharas question	ii. 268
Woolhousey, description of	ii. 112
Wangpary, Arab disturbances at	ii. 115
Wangpary, Arab disturbances at	v. 625

Y	
Yacob Sahib's connection with the intrigues to cost Salar Jung from the Ministry	iii. 14
Yadgar, attack and capture of, by Ghodan Mahomed Khan	v. 745
Yadgarbary Circle	i. 58
Yadgar, description of	i. 294
Yadgar Pergunah	i. 287
Yadgar, memoir of	i. 77
Yale, Mr., is directed to disarm the population of the Assigned Districts	v. 247
on the Shikhar case	iv. 419
opinion on the Bharas question	ii. 501
accession to office	iv. 311
administration report of the Bharas	v. 254
Sir G. U. administration of Hyderabad	iii. 23
interview with the Nizam regarding Sir Salar Jung's resignation	iii. 25
minutes regarding the Hyderabad Railway	iv. 278
opinion regarding Sir Salar Jung's resignation	ii. 692
Z	
Zemindars and ryots of Amba Joseph, oppression of the	v. 94
information regarding	i. 465
Zemindars of Hyderabad. Wangpary troops ordered against	v. 763
of Corwal has an encounter with Sir Afghan Jung	v. 633

Wangpary Zemindars, proposed separation of	ii. 216
Wandah river and Bakhla	i. 419, i. 789
description of	i. 568
valley coal field, Mr. Lynn's report on	i. 331
report on	i. 338
Wangpary Circle	i. 52
troops ordered against the Zemindars of Bakhla	v. 763
Wangpary's, Captain, forces attacked by the Rajah of Sharapore	iii. 217, iii. 243
Wangpary river, description of	i. 164
Wyang towers, description of	i. 525
Z	
Zacob Sahib's connection with the intrigues to cost Salar Jung from the Ministry	iii. 14
Zadgar, attack and capture of, by Ghodan Mahomed Khan	v. 745
Zadgarbary Circle	i. 58
Zadgar, description of	i. 294
Zadgar Pergunah	i. 287
Zadgar, memoir of	i. 77
Zale, Mr., is directed to disarm the population of the Assigned Districts	v. 247
on the Shikhar case	iv. 419
opinion on the Bharas question	ii. 501
accession to office	iv. 311
administration report of the Bharas	v. 254
Sir G. U. administration of Hyderabad	iii. 23
interview with the Nizam regarding Sir Salar Jung's resignation	iii. 25
minutes regarding the Hyderabad Railway	iv. 278
opinion regarding Sir Salar Jung's resignation	ii. 692
Z	
Zemindars and ryots of Amba Joseph, oppression of the	v. 94
information regarding	i. 465
Zemindars of Hyderabad. Wangpary troops ordered against	v. 763
of Corwal has an encounter with Sir Afghan Jung	v. 633

Zemindars of Dewal Gao's stronghold captured	v. 745
of Dewal Gao's stronghold and defeated at Kopalidong	iii. 229
of Government accepts the Resident's intervention	v. 535
of Gwalior agree to allow his visit	iv. 141
of Indore send by Nizam	v. 27
of Koriapal case	v. 22
of Sharapore (see Rajah of Sharapore)	
of Wangpary, disturbances in his districts	v. 631
his family is seized by Anals	v. 639
Z	
Zefat Talib-ool-Dowlah's troops	v. 532
quarrel concerning his estate	v. 745
accused of misconduct	v. 745
Zemindars exacts on traffic on the Godavary	v. 512
of Wangpary, proposed separation of	ii. 116
proposed change in the system of	v. 248
Zemindars of Nampet, Geomahal and Wangpary plunder the country	v. 789
of the Godavary ordered to relinquish jurisdiction on river traffic	i. 7
of the Northern Circars appeal against the sequestration of their land for arms	iii. 87
position of, in the Hyderabad State	ii. 167
refractory, General Fraser's representations to	v. 534
Karnata influence, effect of, on the Nizam	iii. 692
Jalil Akbar against Salar Jung's dismissal	iii. 14
Nizam's recent grants in charge of	iv. 514
Zilladar of Bhar offered to Emdin Khan	v. 133
Zilladar of Dewal, Emdin Ali Khan appointed	v. 175
Zindafar-ool-Dowlah and Husein Ali, dispute between	v. 801
Zoroastrian address presented to Sir Salar Jung at Hyderabad	iii. 124
Zyrt-ool-Ahmed Dewal expelled from Hyderabad	iv. 243

EPITOME OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Messrs. Palmer and Company's scheme for the navigation of the Godavery—	
Survey of the river—Opening of an establishment at Mahadepore for the	
supply of timber, and another at Coringa for its disposal—Palmer and	
Company's efforts to develop the timber trade—Commercial dealings of the firm	
of Palmer and Company—Experiments in the navigation of the Godavery—	
Removal of obstructions to navigation from the bed of the Godavery—	
Issue of orders to Zemindars whose possessions lie on the banks of the	
Godavery not to charge traffic with transit dues—The British Government	
negotiates with the Nizam to obtain land adjacent to the Godavery to facilitate	
navigation and promote irrigation	1 to 8
Experiments in cotton cultivation at the Boddana Farm, Western Berar—Appeal	
by Mr. Davidson for aid in support of the farm—Description of the Chikakkah	
hill station	8 to 14
Mining operations at the Chasalah coal fields—Experiments with coal from the	
Sasti pits—Description of the Kammarravarum coal field—History of its	
discovery—Quality of the coal—Comments on Mr. W. King's reports regarding	
the coal resources of the Nizam's dominions—Contemplated construction of a	
railway to connect the Wardah valley and the Khammmet coal field with	
Hyderabad—The Nizam's territory as a field for the investment of capital—	
Results of coal borings at Badrachellum and Singareeny—Offer of a loan of	
£10,000,000 to the Nizam by a London firm of capitalists	14 to 21
Letter from Captain R. F. Burton detailing the history of the Nizam's Diamond—	
History and description of the Golkondah diamond diggings—Mr. William	
Fowerby's opinion of the mineral resources of the Nizam's dominions—Captain	
Burton's reply to Mr. Sowerby's letter	21 to 29
Major W. G. Murray's report on the Hyderabad surveys, comprising—	
position and extent of the Nizam's dominions, boundaries, climate	
and temperature, rivers, lakes, tanks, roads, chief towns, forts, droves,	
hills, soil and timber, exports, population and tribes, languages, land	
tenure, revenue, game and sport, troops, auxiliary force, cantonments:—	
Aurangabad, Ellichpore, Hingoloe, Bolaram, Muminabad, Lingassgoor,	
Jandah, Akols, Oomrawooties, and Warrangul; history of the reigning	
family, Circars, Great Trigonometrical Survey data; style and method adopted	
in the old Hyderabad survey, history of the survey and list of its officers,	
suspension of the survey and its causes, results and maps of the survey, atlas of	
India, geographical memoirs, extracts from the memoirs, resumption of survey	
operations, formation of a party on the 1st January 1855, Mr. Mulhem's	
appointment and peculiar fitness for the post, narrative reports, summaries of	
the reports for 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62,	
1862-63, 1863-64, 1864-65, 1865-66, description of the station, Dhar, Ner, Ashul,	
Wiler or Birul, Righern, Kopdi, Bham, Sakri, Mahur, Bitergunn, a list of the	
members of the party with dates of promotion, &c., conduct of the members of the	
party, Rekayoli talooq, climate, timber and bamboo, water, grass, soil, tank, soil	

forest in the Bekapoli sub-division, Budrachellum, population of, extract from the report of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Damangulim and the first barrier against the navigation of the Godavary river; Talooqa of Cherla, Allaha and Nagar described, their cultivation, hills, drainage, tanks and soils, climate, roads, iron ore, coal, language, and tribes of the district, crime, remarks on the assistants	33 to 69
Memoir of the Raichoor Circle	70 to 105
Memoir of the Moodgul Circle	106 to 151
Memoir of a portion of the Kummamut Circle	152 to 157
Memoir of the Circle of Duvor, of the Subah of Aurungabad	158 to 169
Memoir of the Nuldroog Circle	161 to 147
Geographical memoir of the Kallianee Circle	158 to 170
Memoir of Bhongheer	171 to 179
Memoir of the Warungul Circle	180 to 185
Memoir of portions of the Koilcondah, Gennapoor, Pangul, Devercondah, Mulhaid or Mazumfurgur, Nakleote, Elagheery and Kalbhargur Circles; ground work of the survey; extent and limits; manner of its execution	185
Descriptive memoir of the northern portion of the Hyderabad survey for the year 1824-25	186 to 191
Descriptive memoir of the Central part of the Survey	191 to 204
Memoir of the survey of the Northern part of the Circle of Mulhaid, of the Subah of Belar	201
Geographical memoir of the Bheer Circle of the Subah of Aurungabad	205
Geographical memoir of the Kovlas Circle	214
Memoir of the Pangul Circle	219
Geographical memoir of the Melindak Circle	229
Geographical memoir of the Elgundal Circle of the Subah of Hyderabad	241
Geographical memoir of the Circle of Mullangoor	255
Memoir of the Bassin Circle	259
Memoir of the Nander Circle	263
Descriptive memoir of the Maikar Circle	273
Memoir of the Baythalwady Circle	279
Geographical memoir of the Bedar Circle	283
Memoir of the Dowlatabad Circle	290
Memoir of the Jaulnah Circle	296
Memoir of the Patree Circle	303
Memoir of the Nelgoondah Circle	308
Descriptive memoir of part of the Devarkonda Circle, comprising the whole of the Havaly and Marsupuly and portions of the Surreykonda, Isloorly, Paimoor and Chitlial Pergunnas	311
Descriptive memoir comprising the whole of Amrahad and a portion of the Godnall districts in the Ghannapoor Circle	315
Memoir of the Pangul Circle	321
Geographical memoir of the Circle of Purnainda of the Subah of Aurungabad	325

Report on the Wardha Valley Coal Field, Rajur and Sasti, by Mr. E. G. Lynn, B.C.E.	335
Descriptions of Aurangabad, Bidar (Belar), Dowlatabad, Ellera (Eluru or Veral), Golconda, and Hyderabad State and City, from Dr. W. W. Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer" of India	345
Description of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and of Ilmgoli, Jalna, Nablurg, Nandair, Shorapur and Warangul, from Dr. W. W. Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer" of India	359
Report of the river Godavary and its feeders, their navigable capabilities, the resources and trade of the adjacent countries, and the projected navigation works in 1863, by R. Temple, Esq., B.C.S., Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces; general scope and character of the navigation project; the river Warda; the Pyneungga; the Wynneungga; the Pranhoeta; the Godavary proper; the great Godavary; the Indrawatty; the Tal; the Sibiree; total distance of river navigation; navigation lasts for only half the year; navigation project; affected by the Railway and by Mahamuddy route; navigation project will hardly affect Belar; the country of Nagpore proper; valley of the Wynneungga; valley of the Wardha; statistics of the Nagpore country; wheat, rice and sugar cultivation; ghee, hides, and iron industries; probable imports by the river; miscellaneous imports; military stores; port of Coondah; general conclusions; description of Chittosgurh; present trade of Chittosgurh; opening of roads; route by the Mahamuddy; route by the Godavary; prospects of future trade in that direction; the valley of the Godavary itself; the Bastan country; iron ore near the mouth of Wynneungga; topograph of the left bank of the Pranhoeta; the situation of Sironcha; the junction of the Indrawatty river; the junction of Tal river; the station of Damangulim and town of Budrachellum; the junction of the river Sibiree; the Eastern ghats mountains and the Godavary delta; the total area and cultivation on the left bank of the river; the population and revenue; the tanks; former troubles of the country; the condition of landed tenures; the agricultural products; the various kinds of soil; the climate; the forests and timber; the future prospects of agriculture; the hopes of immigration; towns near the confluence of the Godavary and Pranhoeta; the Rooth Goota Hill; the tank district; administrative division; statistics; topography of both banks of the river; its future prospects; general conclusions; the navigation project; plans for improving navigation; works at the barriers; works in the river bed; works in the Warda; reservoirs of water; estimated cost of navigation works at the barriers; cost of navigation works in the river bed; aggregate cost of the whole project; extent of navigation to be afforded by the projected works; amount and cost of work already done; the tramways at the barriers; total expenditure incurred up to September 1862; mode of prosecuting the works; effect in traffic from the completion of work on first and second barriers; reasons for postponing work at third barrier; cost of works now recommended; land carriage from valley of the Warda to foot of third barrier; completion of tramways at first and second barriers; transit agency; should be maintained for Government work alone; without undertaking any commercial work; necessity for telegraph line being continued all the way along the Godavary; final conclusions arrived at regarding the execution of the navigation project	367 to 405
Communication from Lieut.-Col. R. Sturteley, R.E., to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces regarding the Godavary Navigation Works	494

Extract from the records of the Geological Survey of India: description of the valley of the Poorna river, West Berar—Particulars of the coal field near Chanda, Central Provinces—The Wardha river coal fields, Berar and Central Provinces—Geological notes relating to the Godavary valley—Geological notes of the Khammam and Hanamant districts—Notes on a coal field in the south-eastern part of Hyderabad—Notes on a possible field of coal measures in the Godavary district—Notes on the coal measures in the Belladandole field, Godavary district	407
Statistical report on the Circle of Warangul	451
Statistics of the Circle of Dowlatabad	498
Statistics of the City of Aurangabad	538
Statistical report on the Circle of Nelgoonda	556
Statistical report on the Circle of Khammam	560
Statistical report on the northern and eastern districts of the Bombah of Hyderabad.	562
Statistics of the Circle of Pytun	591
Description of the rock cut caves of Aurangabad	590
Statistics of the Yelgundul Circle	671
Geological papers relating to Hyderabad	710
Extracts from Dr. Voysey's private journal when attached to the Trigonometrical Survey in Southern and Central India	751
Notes on a fossil fish discovered in the Deccan—Notes on the geology of the neighbourhood of Kotah, Deccan—Notes, principally geological, on the tract between Bellary and Besapoor—Extracts from the Summary of the Geology of India between the Ganges, the Indus and Cape Comorin, by H. J. Carter, Esq.—The Hyderabad granite formation	774 to 784
Account of coal borings at Kotah—Discovery of fossil fish in the Deccan—"Coal in the Deccan," report by G. F. H. Hosman, Esq., Superintendent, Khammam Coal Fields—History of the operations for the discovery of coal on the banks of the Wardha and Godavary—Result of the operations—Tests of specimens of the coal—Mercantile value of the coal seriously injured by the absence of water carriage—History of the discovery of coal at Khammam and of the subsequent operations in the district—Operations at Boliapully—Description of the Singareeny coal field—History of the discovery of coal on the right bank of the Godavary and of the boring operations conducted there	784 to 796
Discovery of archaeological remains by Herr Edelstein in the Hyderabad State—Obstacles thrown in the way of the prosecution of the search by the Nizam's P. W. D.—History of Herr Edelstein's antecedents	796
Review of Mr. Mahdi Ali's report on the survey operations in the Nizam's dominions	797
Memo. on the prospects of the cotton season in Berar for 1882-83	799
Notes on the agriculturists of the district of Aurangabad by Mr. Fardoonjee Jamshedji—Division of the agriculturists into four classes—Proportion of each class to the whole body—Kunbi life and manners—characteristics of the Kunbi—Kunbi language—The Deccan village—the Kunbi's food and dress—Festivals and religion of the Kunbis—Agriculturists and labourers and their working calendar for the year—The registered occupant and his	

co-sharer or tenant—Farm labourers—Baliyadars or village artisans and menial servants of the community—The Kunbi's working calendar—The relations between the money-lenders and the agriculturists—Action of the Civil Courts—Terms on which the cultivator raises a loan in cash—Interest and compound interest—Loans of seed grain—Loans of grain for consumption—How bad debts are recovered—Proposition of agriculturists in debt—Boundaries of Aurangabad District—Area, wells, population—Agricultural population—Average area of holding, &c.—Average assessment—Assessment on dry and wet land—Average amount of land revenue for five years—Outturn of grain per acre—Expenses of cultivation—Field operations for the year—Household goods of a Kunbi—Estimated value of the total produce of the land—Surplus grain available for exportation—The profits of cultivation—Concluding remarks	801 to 833
Extract from Murray's Handbook of the Madras Presidency (second edition)—Descriptions of Adoni and Raichore—Route from Raichore to Goolburgah—Route from Goolburgah to Hyderabad—Description of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Golconda—Route from Hyderabad to Beder—Route from Beder to Aurangabad—Route from Aurangabad to Dowlatabad and Rozah—Route from Aurangabad to Ajanta	834 to 881
Extract from Dr. Forbes Boyle's work on "Cotton in India and elsewhere"—History of the cultivation of cotton in the Berars and the Nizam's dominions—Culture of cotton in the Nagpore territories—Culture of cotton in the territories of the Nizam—Culture of cotton in Sholapore	882 to 893
Extract from Mr. Cassell's work, "Cotton in the Bombay Presidency"—Experimental culture in Berar and the Nizam's dominions	898 to 914
Extract from Pharnok & Co.'s "Gazetteer" of Southern India—History of the Northern Circars—Description of the Hyderabad State—Situation and boundaries—General aspect—Soil—Water supply, lakes and tanks—Rivers, roads, wild animals—Description of the city of Hyderabad—Its history—Description of Secunderabad—Description of Jaulnah—Description of Khaderabad, Goomlakams, Jeoncor, Goolburgah, Bolaram, Borempilly, Moodianar, Sasankal, Idlapur, Taverghiri, Unakoti, Manthal, Hallakdra, Sankunha, Noul, Chancel, Kanagaherry, Siddapore, Mastoor, Gungavati and Hallikund	914 to 936
Description of the Godavary from Mr. Bowne's "Public Works in India," &c.	937

VOL. II.

Treaties.

Complaint regarding the non-observance by the Nizam's Government of the terms of the treaty made as to the rights of Jaghirdars in territory formerly owned by the Peshwa—Illegal charge of transit dues on British goods—The Resident demands the abrogation of the duties in accordance with the terms of the commercial treaty—The Finance Committee recommends the disbandment of the troops of the Contingent maintained in excess of those provided for by treaty—Vexatious interference with trade owing to the infraction of the commercial treaty by the Nizam's Officers	1 to 3
--	--------

The Nizam's Government to introduce regularity into the Department of the collectorate of city customs, remodels its rules—Irregularities in the old system—The provision regarding the exportation of grain from the Nizam's dominions in the Treaty of 1802—The surplus revenue of the Berars absorbed by the expensive management of the districts	3	to 5
Review of the circumstances under which the Treaty of 1853 was concluded and of the events which led up to the treaty—The Nizam's objections to receiving the insignia of the Star of India—The restoration of the Raichore and Dharasoo districts—The management of the Berars—The Godavary territory appropriated by the British Government without the relinquishment of one rupee of imperial revenue—The one-sided character of the British alliance with the Nizam	5	to 8
Strain cast on the general revenues of the Hyderabad State by the necessity of providing for officials who were thrown out of employment by the assignment of the Berars—Suggested restoration of the alienated districts as an act of justice to the Nizam—Lord Dalhousie regarded the Berars as simply mortgaged to the British Government, and not as irrevocably alienated from Hyderabad—The Nizam's opposition to the cession of the Berars—The political portion of Colonel Davidson's report for 1862 alleged to have been suppressed—British relations with the Nizam	8	to 10
The result of British policy in dealing with Hyderabad—The Subsidiary Force, its origin, development and history—The Contingent established on the basis of a force which the Nizam was bound by treaty to furnish in time of war—Lavish expenditure on the Contingent, and consequent increase of the Nizam's indebtedness to the British	10	to 11
The Nizam's endeavours to liquidate the debt—Salar Jung's appointment as Minister—His services to the British during the Mutiny—The Nizam's interest in the Mysore State—The Treaty of 1853 considered	11	to 13
The permanent maintenance of the Contingent not provided for by moral or legal right—The Nizam only consented to the assignment of territory on the understanding that it was not to be perpetual—The restitution of the Raichore and Dharasoo districts	13	to 15
Lord Dalhousie's Hyderabad policy—General Fraser and Low's inactivity of the Hyderabad Residency. The Nizam repudiates the desire to disband the Contingent—General Low's conciliatory conduct towards the Nizam	15	to 16
Treaties, engagements and sundries relating to Hyderabad, compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S.—Introductory observations	16	to 21
Treaty entered into by the Honourable East India Company and His Highness the Nizam, under date the 14th May 1759	21	to 23
Treaty with the Nizam, under date the 12th November 1766	23	to 25
Translation of a Sunnud under the seal of Nizam Alee Khan, for the five Circars—Translation of a Discharge, under the seal of Nizam Alee Khan, to Omdut-ool-Mookk, Suraj-ool-Dowlah, Mooneer-ool-Duen Khan Bahadour, Munsoor Jung, Fozdar of the Carnatic Payeen Ghaut, from the borders of the Palnad country to the further extremity of those of the Malabar country, and to the sons and heirs of the said Omdut-ool-Mookk Bahadour—Translation of the Petition supposed to be presented by Omdut-ool-Mookk Bahadour's Wukeel—Translation of an obligation given to His Highness Nizam Alee, by general Callaud, on the part of the Nawab Suraj-ool-Dowlah—Translation of an obligation given to His Highness Nizam Alee, by General Callaud, on the part of the Nawab Suraj-ool-Dowlah	25	to 26

Treaty of Perpetual Friendship and Alliance concluded, in February 1768, by the Honourable East India Company with the Nawab of the Carnatic and the Soobah of the Decan	26	to 31
Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 22nd of the moon Shavul, 1181, equal to the 12th of March 1768—Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 22nd of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 12th of March 1768—Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March 1768—Translation of a Sunnud, under the seal of the Soobah, dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March 1768—Translation of the Zameer, containing a petition which is supposed to be presented by the Mutseendars, and to have been signed by the Soobah, signifying his consent thereto—Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March 1768—Translation of a Discharge, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 2nd of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March 1768—Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March 1768	31	to 34
Treaty Alliance with Bazalut Jung, 1779—Circular addressed to all Deshmookes, Zumeendars, Deshpandias, and Tenants of the Circar of Marhattanagur, commonly called Guntoor—Translation of the Nizam's order to Ceyf Jung for the surrender of the Guntoor Circar to the Company, delivered to Captain Kennaway, the Resident at the Nizam's Durbar, the 18th September 1788	34	to 36
Copy of a letter from Earl Cornwallis to the Nizam deemed equal to a Treaty, written 7th July 1789—Extract from Journals of the House of Commons, 15th Martii, 1792	36	to 38
Tripartite Treaty of 1790	38	to 41
Treaty with the Nizam, with two separate Articles, 1798	41	to 45
Separate Articles appertaining to the treaty with the Nizam—Separate Articles appertaining to the Perpetual Subsidiary Treaty concluded between the Honourable English East India Company and His Highness the Nawab Asaph Jah Bahadour on the 1st September, A.D. 1798—Partition Treaty of Mysore, 1799	45	to 52
Separate Articles of the Treaty with the Nizam—Treaty with the Nizam, dated the 12th October 1800	52	to 60
Separate and Secret Articles—Commercial Treaty with the Nizam, dated the 12th April 1802—Instrument under the signature of the Governor-General in Council, delivered to the Nizam (Sunderb July) on his accession to the musnud, recognising all the former treaties and engagements with Nizam Alee, deceased.—Engagement between Sunderb Jah and the Company, dated the 7th August 1803.—Additional Articles of Treaty between the Honourable East India Company on the one part, and His Highness Nawab Nizam-ool-Mookk Asaph Meer Utkar Alee Khan Bahadour, Soobah of the Decan, his children, heirs, and successors on the other; to be considered as appertaining to the treaty of perpetual and general defensive alliance concluded at Hyderabad on the 12th of October, A. D. 1800, or 22nd of Jemad-e-ool-Awwal, A. H. 1215.—Partition Treaty of Hyderabad, with His Highness the Soobahdar of the Decan, 1804	63	to 64
Treaty between the Honourable East India Company and His Highness the Soobahdar of the Decan, and his children, heirs, and successors, for the further confirmation of friendship and unity of interests, concluded through the agency		

of Charles Throphilus Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at the Court of his said Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by His Excellency the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces, dated the 12th December 1822.	64 to 70
Treaty confirmatory of former Treaties, dated the 17th October 1831.	70 to 71
Treaty between the Honourable the English East India Company and His Highness the Nawab Nizam-ool-Moolk Asaph Jah Bahadour, settled by Colonel J. Lew, C.B., Resident at the Court of His Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Most Noble James Andrew Marquis of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor-General, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, dated the 21st May 1853.	71 to 78
Supplemental Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain on the one part, and His Highness the Nawab (Ufool-ool-Dowlah Nizam-ool-Moolk Asaph Jah Bahadour) on the other part, settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Cathbert Davidson, C.B., Resident at the Court of His Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles John Earl Canning, G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 7th December 1860.	78 to 80

Contingent and Subsidiary Forces.

The suggested removal of the Subsidiary Force from Hyderabad considered—A detachment of the Contingent to be posted at Warangole—Orders issued to officers of the Contingent to apprehend Rohillas in their districts.	83 to 86
General Fraser suggests to his Government the dismissal of the mercenaries in the Nizam's Government, but the Government of India repudiates the project—Rumoured abolition of the Contingent—Deputation of Rohillas—Defeat of a body of Rohillas near Ellichpore by a detachment of the Contingent—The Minister requests the aid of the Subsidiary Force in expelling Rohillas from the city.	86 to 89
The abolition of the Contingent discussed—Opinion expressed that the Subsidiary Force would be ample for the internal security of the country, if the Contingent was abolished—The Nizam's financial difficulties due to the burden imposed by the necessity of maintaining the Contingent.	89 to 91
Statement of the Nizam's receipts and expenditure in 1850—The demoralization of the Nizam's Government due to the expenditure on military establishments, which absorb nine-tenths of the total revenue of the country—Strength of the Contingent and Subsidiary Forces—Ghoolm Hussain engages the Nizam's troops near Ellichpore.	91 to 94
A correspondent of a Madras newspaper writes questioning the accuracy of the figures published regarding the Nizam's revenue and expenditure, and contending that the Nizam's financial embarrassments are caused by the maintenance of an unnecessary force of mercenary soldiers in his dominions and not by the expenses on account of the Contingent and Subsidiary Forces.	94 to 97

The accuracy of the financial statement published by the Madras paper supported—The arguments of the correspondent above referred to contested by the Editor—The correspondent's reply—The Editor continues the controversy and quotes Article 12 of the Treaty of 1800 to prove that the Nizam did not bind himself to support a permanent Contingent, but merely to furnish a certain military force during times of war.	97 to 106
Urgent necessity for the depuration of the Nizam's mercenary troops—Continuation of the discussion regarding the establishment and maintenance of the Contingent—Statement of the strength of the mercenary troops in the Nizam's employ—List of districts and the amounts paid for them by their holders.	106 to 115
The Nizam repudiates any desire to reduce the strength of the Contingent—The Arabs being directed by the Nizam to coerce Nasoub Khan and Boodm Khan to relinquish the charge of their districts, refuse to act—The Resident urges the banishment of the Arabs and the Pathans from the Nizam's dominions—Reductions in the Khass Risala.	115 to 117
Proclamation issued by the Bombay Government prohibiting the passage of foreign adventurers through British territory without a passport—The Governor-General directs the disbandment of the 5th Cavalry Risala in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 1855—Boodm Khan agrees to a reduction of his military establishment—Abolition of moonshie's fees by Salar Jung.	117 to 119
Expected receipt of orders from the Governor-General concerning the Arabs—postponement of the disbandment of the 5th Risala—Dismissal of Arabs—Dismissal of Hulsheh Saleh, Mahomed Khan, Sultan Nuwas-ool-Moolk and Sultan Ghali by the Nizam.	119 to 122
Attack on Major Mayne's force by Arabs at Eswantpore—The Resident addresses the Nizam demanding the punishment of the offenders, complaining of the evils brought upon the country by the cruelty and oppression of the Arabs, and expressing an opinion that if ever the friendship of the two Governments is destroyed it will be through the conduct of these mercenaries—The Arabs assemble at the Minister's in large numbers and give an evasive written answer to the Resident's demands.	122 to 124
Comments on the Resident's letter—Arab creditors in Courts of Justice—Measures for the dismissal of the Arabs progress slowly—Nineteen hundred members of the tribe dismissed since Salar Jung's accession to office—Recovery of mortgaged districts yielding a revenue of 40 lakhs of rupees.	124 to 125
Article from the <i>Calcutta Review</i> for 1849, giving a history of the Contingent and Subsidiary Forces; conflicting character of the evidence furnished regarding Hyderabad events; the poverty, anarchy, and wretchedness existing in the State due to the system of administration, which tends to the production of corruption and abuses; the weakness and disorders of the State also due to the necessary consequences of the Nizam's political situation; the treaty of 1800, providing for the maintenance of a Contingent force in time of war one immediate cause of embarrassment; the costly character of the force; a great point for enquiry is whether any system can be adopted to relieve the people and save the Government from further difficulties; the disbandment of the mercenary troops would afford great relief to the finances; character and disposition of the Nizam; necessity of entrusting the administration to men of character and capability, of active mind and energetic will; the causes of the disorders are	125 to 152

not irremovable, nor the finances of the State irremovable; nothing but a thorough reform, however, penetrating to every part of the State will suffice to accomplish its regeneration: the history of the Contingent and Subsidiary Forces sketched	125 to 173
Sultan Ghulab dismisses 270 of his Arabs—Arrest of the Jamadar of Toopran, a notorious malefactor—General order by the Governor-General (Lord Dalhousie) regarding the attack on Brigadier-General Mackenzie	173 to 176
Proposed removal of troops from Junnah to Aurangabad—Arrival of Mr. Temple at Hyderabad—Speculations as to the objects of his visit—Description of the Langur procession at Hyderabad	176 to 180
The maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent and the treaties relating to it—Character of the Reformed Troops—Improvement in their equipment and discipline—Presentation of colours to the 2nd Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent	180 to 183
Description of the Langur procession—Detachment of men from the Hyderabad Contingent engaged on the side of the British in the Afghan War—The strength and character of the Nizam's Army—Reductions in the Reformed Troops—The Army Commission and its suggestions	183 to 194

The Berars.

Arrangements entered into for the Civil Administration of Berar, and the changes necessitated consequent on the reduction of the Nizam's Contingent—Dislodgement of Jaghirdars in the assigned districts owing to the change of administration—Services of the Jaghirdar of Ellichpore and his claims to consideration—The Nizam desires to reinstate the Jaghirdar and directs his Minister to give the British other territory in exchange for Ellichpore	191 to 200
The Assigned Districts are quietly handed over to the British Commissioner by the Talukdars—Examination of Talukdars' accounts—Lord Dalhousie's reference to Hyderabad in his minute on Indian Administration—Criticism of Mr. Yule's Administration Report for 1864-65	200 to 202
Demand by the Nizam for the restoration of the Berars and the acknowledgment by the Viceroy of his reversionary right in the kingdom of Mysore—Increase in the salaries of the officers of the Berars Commission—The Nizam's right to the surplus revenues of the districts—The Nizam's demand for the restoration of the Berars discussed	202 to 209
Disposal of the surplus revenues—Criticism of the Treaty of 1853 and of the negotiations which led up to the assignment of the districts—Rumoured offer by a Baroda banker of a loan of nine lakhs of rupees for the redemption of the Berars—Consideration of the circumstances which led up to the cession of the territory—The Nizam's reluctance to make a territorial cession in discharge of the debt due on account of the Contingent	209 to 213
Increase of the revenue of the districts under British administration—Sir Salar Jung's advocacy of the Berars question—The proposed loan by the Baroda banking firm—The Nizam's credit in the money market considered—Relation of the circumstances leading up to the assignment of the Berars—A plea for the consideration of the Nizam's claim for the restoration of the districts	213 to 218

Arguments in favour of the raising of a loan for the redemption of the Berars—The Nizam's fidelity to the alliance with the British—The maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent not provided for by territory—Grounds upon which the arguments for the retrocession of the districts are based	218 to 222
General Fraser's action in the negotiations for the cession of the Berars—Retrospect of the circumstances under which the province came into the possession of the British—Improved condition of the peasantry in the districts under British Management—Responsibility of the British Government for Chundoo Lall's misdeeds	222 to 226
The Calcutta Foreign Office decides not to reply to the representations made in regard to the restoration of the Berars, and resolves to keep the province as if no claims had been put forward for its restoration. Mr. Samuels addresses an assembly of the principal nobles of Hyderabad at the Residency, announcing that the Government of India was displeased at the prosecution of the Nizam's claims to the restoration of the Berars and was determined not to discuss the question during the minority of the Nizam—Comments on the address	226 to 229
The circumstances attending the appointment of Chundoo Lall—Mobariz-ood-Dowlah's imprisonment in Golcondah for complicity in the Wahabee conspiracy—The close of Chundoo Lall's career	229 to 231
The justice of the Nizam's claim to the Berars not invalidated by His Highness's minority—Other objections to the retrocession of the Berars considered—Rumoured design of the British Government to remove Sir Salar Jung from Hyderabad	231 to 234
The Berars held in trust and not in sovereignty by the British Government—The negotiations for the assignment of the Berars and the conditions under which the districts were transferred—Surplus above revenue of Secunderabad and Junnah due to the Nizam as a set-off to the Contingent debt—The Nizam debared by law from raising money from British subjects or Europeans	234 to 237
Denial of the alarming statements circulated with reference to the condition of affairs at Hyderabad and the action of the Resident—The repudiated authorship of the statements—Consideration of the conditions under which the Berars are held by the British Government—The action of the Foreign Office in regard to the Berars question—The refusal of the British Government to discuss the question during the Nizam's minority	237 to 244
The maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent argued to be a distinct and perpetual obligation imposed upon the Nizam's Government by treaty—Sketch of the history of the Subsidiary Force and of the Contingent—Criticism of Lord Salisbury's action in the Berars question—The Governor-General's policy towards the Nizam's Government regarded in England as a flagrant breach of good faith—The discussion of the question of the restitution of the Berars closed by the return of all Sir Salar Jung's letters on the subject	244 to 249
The Nizam not a feudatory of the British Government—Review of the Nizam's claims for the restoration of the Assigned Districts—The steps taken by the Regents to secure a recognition of the Nizam's claims to the districts—The policy of the British Government regarding the Hyderabad State Railway, and the offer of the Nizam's Government to liquidate the Berars	249 to 258
Criticism of the Treaty of 1860—Letter from Colonel Yule regarding the assignment of the Berars—Inability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay—Sir Salar Jung's visit to England and its connection with the Berars agitation—Sketch of the British relations with the Nizam	258 to 271

Article entitled "Sir Salar Jung and the Berars" from <i>Tinsley's Magazine</i> —Major Evans Bell's opinion regarding the assignment of the Berars—Discussion of the Berars question in England—Early relations of the British with Hyderabad State	271 to 289
Criticism of the position taken up by the English Press in reference to the Berars question—Probable discussion of the question in Parliament—Denial of the assertion that the Berars have been coded in perpetuity—Lord Salisbury's visit to Sir Salar Jung in London said to be liable to misconception	289 to 295
Historical résumé of the British relations with the Nizam's Government—Lord Metcalfe's Hyderabad policy—British relations with the Nizam's Government—The origin and history of the Hyderabad Contingent—Lord Dalhousie's Hyderabad policy—Discussion of the Berars question	295 to 317
The object of Sir Salar Jung's visit to England—Lord Salisbury and the restoration of the Berars—Sir Salar Jung alleged to be the bearer of a formal petition for the restoration of the Berars—Repeated recommendation by Lord Salisbury for the appointment of a Commission to consider the question—Correction of misstatements made in certain newspapers with reference to the Berars question	317 to 323
The Nizam's objections to the permanent cession of the Berars—Constitution of the Commission appointed to consider the Berars question—Sir Salar Jung in London—The Nizam's right to the restoration of the Berars clearly established—Reply to the argument that the districts may be misappropriated if restored to the Nizam	323 to 329
Origin of the Hyderabad Contingent—The cession of the Shorspore State to the Nizam, an act of justice and not a gift—Original cause of the interference of the British Government in the management of the State	329 to 331
Criticism of the rumoured appointment of the Commission to consider the Berars question—Mr. Laing-Messon's article on the Berars question in <i>Macmillan's Magazine</i> —The surplus revenues of the districts—Allegation of bribery made against Sir Salar Jung in his agitation of the Berars question—Denial of the statement that an inquiry was to be made into the Nizam's claims to the Assigned Districts—No inquiry needed as the British took possession of the districts without any right to them whatever	331 to 336
Services of the Nizam's Government to the British during the Mutiny—The English Cabinet decides that the Berars question cannot be entertained during the minority of the Nizam—Denial given to the rumour that Sir Salar Jung intends visiting England a second time—Drought in the Berars	336 to 338
London <i>Statesman's</i> article (July 1, 1880) on the restitution of the Berar provinces—General Fraser's proposals for the reform of Hyderabad rejected by Lord Dalhousie—Extravagant expenditure on "the Nizam's Army" as it stood in 1848—Lord Dalhousie promises to reduce the establishment, but fails to do so for several years—Origin and history of the Contingent—Its connection with the financial embarrassments of the Nizam's Government—The assignment of the Berars—There was no balance against the Nizam at the time of the assignment—The Contingent valuable to the British, but not to the Nizam—The Nizam only consented to sign the Treaty of 1853 on compulsion—Consideration of the circumstances attending the conclusion of the Treaty of 1860—Sir Salar Jung's appointment to the Ministry on the death of his uncle Suraj-ool-Moolk—The good effect produced by his reforms	338 to 352

London <i>Statesman's</i> article (October 1, 1880) on the restitution of the Berar provinces—The disposal of the surplus revenues of the provinces—The Nizam's territorial claim of the Mysore State—Death of the Nizam Afend-ool-Dowlah—Association of the Co-Regents in the Berars question—The Regent's proposal in 1872 that a Berars, but their offer is rejected by the Government of India in the date of Simla, 21st of September 1873—Resignation of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India confirming the refusal of the Government of India to entertain the proposal of 1873—Further applications by the Co-Regents for the restitution of the Berars—The Nizam's claim to the restitution unanswerable—Intimidation of Sir Salar Jung by the Calcutta Foreign Office—The Resident at Hyderabad refuses to receive any further communications from the Co-Regents on the subject of the Berars—History and antecedents of Vikar-ool-Oomrah—The Nizam Afend-ool-Dowlah dismisses Sir Salar Jung from office—Vikar-ool-Oomrah's connection with the conspiracy to oust Sir Salar Jung from office—Persuasion of Mrs. Davidson—Vikar-ool-Oomrah prohibited from appearing at the Nizam's durbar—His subsequent restoration to favour and appointment as Co-Regent—Mr. Saunders' address to the Hyderabad nobles at the Residency—Disastrous political results of Vikar-ool-Oomrah's appointment	352 to 363
Article in the London <i>Statesman</i> of January 1, 1882, entitled "Habel"—The argument that the Nizam either acquiesced in, or was indifferent to, the British occupation of Berars disproved—The allegation that the late Shams-ool-Oomrah was indifferent about the Berars and acquiesced in their retention, denied	363 to 367
London <i>Statesman's</i> article (July 1, 1881) on the restitution of the Berar provinces—"A Tale of Shame"—Historical résumé of the British relations with the Hyderabad Government—The burden imposed by the necessity of supporting the Contingent the cause of the Nizam's financial embarrassments—Frequent changes of Ministry—Mortgage of the Nizam's Jewels to supply funds for the pay of the Contingent—Payment of the Contingent from the Residency treasury—The Nizam's extreme aversion to a territorial cession on account of the Contingent—Deceitful conduct of the Residency authorities in alleging that orders had been issued for the movement of troops on Hyderabad when no such orders had been issued—Betrayal of the Nizam by Beorhan-ool-Deen and conclusion of the Treaty of 1853—The Nizam's efforts after restitution—Loyalty of the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung to the British during the Mutiny—Rejection of the Nizam's offer to substitute a pecuniary for a territorial guarantee for the support of the Contingent—Lord Salisbury's Hyderabad policy—Mr. Saunders' breakfast table harangue to the Hyderabad nobles—Detailed history of Sir Salar Jung's subsequent endeavours to secure the restitution of the Berars—Hyderabad excluded from the programme of the Prince of Wales's tour in India—Inability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay—Sir Salar Jung visits England and is accorded permission to submit a complete statement of the case for the restitution of the Berars—Presentation of the statement—Treatment of Sir Salar Jung and the Nizam at the Delhi Assemblage—Death of the Amer-i-Kaboor, Shams-ool-Oomrah, and appointment of Vikar-ool-Oomrah as Co-Regent in his stead—His unsuitability for the post—His connection with the attack on the Residency—Sir Salar Jung objects to Vikar-ool-Oomrah's appointment and proposes the appointment of Bahadur-ool-Dowlah as Co-Regent in his stead—Sir Salar Jung is informed that if he does not acquiesce in the final orders of the Government of India in reference to the appointment of a Co-Regent, he will	

be deported to Madras—Sir Salar Jung yields to the Government of India, but disclaims all responsibility for the appointment—Sir Salar Jung signs a paper pledging both the Regents not to agitate the question of the Berars during the Nizam's minority—Dismissal of Mr. Oliphant, Sir Salar Jung's private secretary—The Secretary of State replies to Sir Salar Jung's appeal by informing him that the consideration of the Berars question would be postponed until the Nizam came of age—Vikar-ul-Oumrah attempts to wrest from his nephews a portion of their ancestral estates—Support of his pretensions by Sir Richard Meade and Major Evans Smith—Vikar-ul-Oumrah lays claim to the Jehannooma gardens—The nephews submit to the claim on certain conditions—Vikar-ul-Oumrah advances claims to other districts belonging to his nephews—The Resident supports the claims—Anarchy in the districts owing to the contending claims of rival parties—Inquiry at the Residency into Vikar-ul-Oumrah's claims to his nephews' estates—Presentation of an appeal to the Foreign Office by the nephews against the Resident's decision—Prevalence of rumours at Hyderabad "fatal to the character both of the Resident and Major Evans Smith."—Sir Salar Jung consents to allow his nephew to be appointed to conduct the mock inquiry set up to justify the Amer's transactions—Bad effects produced on the Nizam by his evil surroundings—Death of the elder of Shams-ul-Oumrah's nephews—Outrage on his remains by an armed force in the pay of Vikar-ul-Oumrah—Demand for an inquiry into the charges against Sir Richard Meade...	367 to 398
Article from the <i>London Statesman</i> (September 30th, 1881)—Excessive cost of the administration of the Berars—The disposal of the surplus revenues of the districts—Extract from Edwin Arnold's "Marquis of Dalhousie's Administration of British India"—The origin of the Contingent—Relation of the circumstances leading up to the assignment of the Berars ...	398 to 406
Extracts from Major Evans Bell's "Retrospects and Prospects of Indian Policy."—Copy of all treaties and engagements between the Nizam and the British Government and of all correspondence between the two Governments relative to the assigned districts, together with an account of the income and expenditure of the districts and of the cost of the Contingent ...	406 to 409
Letter dated 6th July 1859, from Colonel Davidson to the Secretary to the Government of India, forwarding financial statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Berars from June 1853 to 30th April 1858—Result shows a debit against the Nizam of Rs. 4,31,612-14-11½—steady increase of the revenue from Rs. 34,59,734-5-1 in the first to Rs. 42,71,388 in the last year—Customs duties to the extent of Rs. 14,29,518-5-8 remitted since 1854-55 ...	409 to 412
Letter dated 9th July 1860, from Secretary to the Government of India, to Colonel Davidson, acknowledging receipt of the latter's letter, and expressing an opinion that as the Government of India were bound to furnish the Nizam with yearly accounts it was not creditable that it had not been done...	412 to 413
Letter dated 7th July 1860, from the Secretary to the Government of India to Colonel Davidson, expressing the thanks of the Government of India to the Nizam for his services during the Mutiny, requesting His Highness's acceptance of presents valued at a lakh of rupees, owing to His Highness in perpetuity the lapsed state of Shorapore, and requesting certain modifications in the Treaty of 1853.	413 to 416
Letter dated 5th January 1861 from Lord Canning to Sir Charles Wood, Bart., Secretary of State for India, forwarding documents relating to the negotiations preceding the completion of the Treaty of 1860, and stating that the Nizam readily agreed to most of the proposals made to him, but was unwilling to dispense with the obligation of the British Government to render accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Assigned Districts, although he ultimately consented to do so on its being explained to him that the Government of India desired to hold the districts in trust and not in sovereignty, and that they "would be restored to him in entirety whenever it should seem fit to the two Governments to terminate the engagement under which the Contingent was kept up."—Enumeration of the terms finally agreed upon ...	416 to 418
Letter dated 6th August 1860, from Colonel Davidson to the Secretary to the Government of India, relating to the subject of the accounts of the Contingent—Letter dated 12th August 1860, from Colonel Davidson to the Secretary to the Government of India, detailing the Nizam's objections to the proposed arrangements for the Treaty of 1860, ...	418 to 422
Translation of a note dated 21st July 1860, from the Resident to the Minister, requesting the Nizam to accept presents from the Governor-General to the value of a lakh of rupees and to enter into the arrangements for the conclusion of the Treaty of 1860—Translation of a note dated 11th August 1860, from Sir Salar Jung to Colonel Davidson, announcing the Nizam's acceptance of the Viceroy's presents and agreeing in the main to the arrangements of the Treaty of 1860—Further correspondence on the same subject ...	422 to 425
Letter dated 5th September 1860, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Hyderabad, regarding the rendering of the accounts of the Assigned Districts and the management of the districts—Draft of the treaty of 1860 ...	425 to 428
Letter dated 5th September 1860, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner of Nagpore, requesting him to depute an officer to take possession of the Godavery districts when the Nizam's Government made them over. Correspondence relating to the proposed frontier line of the new districts.	428 to 430
Copy of telegram dated 29th September 1860, from Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Hyderabad, stating that the Government expects that as the Nizam has absolutely agreed to the cession of the Godavery districts he will not recede from that position—Copy of telegram dated 12th October 1860, from the Resident to the Foreign Secretary, stating that the Nizam adheres to his determination to require the surplus revenue of the Berars and does not consent to the Berars being put under the Commissioner of Nagpore. Letter from Colonel Davidson, Resident at Hyderabad, to the Foreign Secretary, stating the result of his interviews with the Nizam with reference to the treaty of 1860.—Further correspondence on the subject, including a letter from the Nizam to the Resident, accepting in the main the agreements proposed to him, and a letter from the Foreign Secretary to the Resident, announcing that the Government of India will not press the points to which His Highness objects—Lieutenant Glasford appointed to the charge of the districts on the left bank of the Godavery ...	430 to 443
Letter dated 7th December 1860, from Colonel Davidson to the Foreign Secretary forwarding supplemental treaty entered into that day between the Nizam and the British Government—Translation of a letter dated 7th December 1860, from Sir Salar Jung to the Resident, expressing, on behalf of the Nizam, his feelings of friendship towards the British Government and his satisfaction at the conclusion of the treaty—Further correspondence relating to the treaty, to the districts restored to the Nizam, and to the revenues of the Berars...	443 to 483

Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April 1854, of all papers relative to territory ceded by His Highness the Nizam in liquidation of debts alleged to have been due by His Highness to the British Government—Correspondence between Lord Dalhousie and the India House relative to the non-payment of the debt due to the British Government by the Nizam ... 483 to 490

Extract Foreign Letter from India, dated 2nd July 1853, announcing the conclusion of the treaty of 1853—Despatch from the Political Department dated 2nd November 1853, approving of the terms of the treaty ... 490 to 492

Minute by Lord Dalhousie dated 1st January 1851, directing the Resident to request payment of the debt due to the British, to convey to the Nizam the surprise and dissatisfaction of the Government of India at the delay in the appointment of a Minister, and to secure a territorial guarantee for payment of the debt if no effectual steps are taken for its liquidation.—Letter dated 4th January 1851, from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Hyderabad, embodying the above instructions ... 492 to 495

Letter dated 4th Feb. 1851 from General Fraser, Resident at Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, reporting upon the districts most suitable to be assigned for the pay of the Contingent, and recommending the cession of the whole of the Nizam's territory for a definite number of years in place of the partial cession of territory proposed—Memo. by Captain Taylor regarding the districts most suitable for assignment ... 495 to 510

Minute by Lord Dalhousie, dated 27th May 1851, detailing the arrangements to be made with regard to the assignment of districts by the Nizam, and expressing opinion dissent from, and disapproval of the policy proposed by the Resident.—Letter from Lord Dalhousie to the Nizam, desiring a territorial assignment on account of the Contingent, and requesting the Nizam to discuss the necessary terms.—Letter dated 10th June 1851, from Lord Dalhousie to the Resident, transmitting the foregoing Minute and expressing instructions with regard to the Nizam's proposed cession of the Nizam ... 510 to 528

Letter, dated 29th September 1851, from General Fraser to Lord Dalhousie, transmitting a letter from the Nizam promising payment of the debt due to the British Government, and to the measures for the reduction of the necessary—Letter dated 10th July 1851, from General Fraser to the Secretary to the Government of India, detailing the negotiations which had taken place with regard to the payment of the Contingent—Correspondence between General Fraser and Sir John Mordaunt relative to the debt due to the British Government—Statement of monthly payments to be made regularly and punctually in future on account of the Contingent, commencing from the beginning of Fushel 1261, or the 15th July 1851—List of bondholders furnished by the Nizam's Government in part payment of the debt—Payment of the first instalment of the debt ... 528 to 530

Letter dated 29th August 1851, from General Fraser to the Secretary to the Government of India, forwarding a letter from Captain Taylor referring to the largely increased circulation of debased coins proceeding from the Saugor and Gulwal mints, and suggesting that the coinage of Waglogera pice should be renewed as formerly in Shorsopore.—Letter dated 10th August 1851 from Resident to Captain Taylor, acknowledging receipt of letter, stating that Nizam's Government has under consideration certain measures for the improvement of the coinage, and concurring in the suggestion that the coinage of Waglogera pice should be renewed ... 530 to 535

Correspondence relating to the places on which it would be convenient to the Nizam to draw bondholders in liquidation of the second instalment of the debt.—Resolution of the Government of India directing that the bondholders should be drawn on the principal cities of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal.—Correspondence relating to the non-acceptance of four of the bondholders received in part payment of the debt ... 535 to 550

Letter dated 5th December 1851, from the Resident at Hyderabad to the Secretary to the Government of India, detailing the negotiations which had taken place with the Nizam regarding the payment of the Contingent debt.—Correspondence between the Resident and the Minister on the subject.—Bondholders amounting to Rs. 87,73,547-8-6 received in part payment of the second instalment of the debt—List of bondholders ... 550 to 568

Letter dated 7th December 1851, from the Resident at Hyderabad to the Secretary to the Government of India, announcing that orders have been issued for the discontinuance of any further enlistment for the Contingent, and enumerating the grounds upon which he (General Fraser) believes that the Nizam does not wish for any diminution in the strength of the Contingent ... 568 to 570

Minute dated 8th January 1852 by the Governor-General, expressing an opinion that the Contingent is unnecessarily costly, and that the same should be maintained at a less expense—Minute dated 28th December 1852 by the Governor-General in Council, announcing Colonel Low's appointment as Resident ... 570 to 572

Letter dated 16th March 1853, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, reporting the chief occurrences which took place during the first nine days after his arrival at Hyderabad—Minute of a private conference held between Colonel Low and the Nizam on the 12th March 1853, no third person being present till towards the end of the Resident's visit, when the Nawab Suraj-ool-Mulk was called in ... 572 to 577

Minute by the Governor-General, directing that the Nizam shall be informed that as he has failed to provide for its support in a satisfactory manner, the Contingent is to cease, but the reduction must be gradual, and an assignment of districts must be made to meet the expenses of the force whilst its reduction is in progress. Moreover, as the Nizam will in such case no longer have any just claims on the consideration of the Government of India, the principal sum of debt, with interest which it was prepared to surrender, must be liquidated. When all this shall have been effected from the revenues of the assigned districts, they will be restored.—If the Nizam refuses to yield up the districts military occupation will be ordered ... 577 to 596

Letter dated 3rd May 1853, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, acknowledging receipt of full instructions for his guidance in the projected negotiations with the Nizam's Government, and enclosing a draft of a treaty to be offered for His Highness's acceptance, and announcing result of a prior interview at which the Nizam expressed his repugnance at entering into a new treaty ... 596 to 599

Letter dated 4th May 1853, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, reporting the negotiations with the Nizam relative to the proposed new treaty, and detailing the result of an interview held on the 30th April, at which the Nizam expressed his extreme dislike to a cession of territory to provide for the pay of the Contingent ... 599 to 605

Letter dated 10th May 1853, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, detailing the result of a second interview with the Nizam held on the 1th May—Letter dated 13th May 1853, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, detailing the result of an interview with Shums-ul-Oomrah regarding the projected treaty at which the latter, on behalf of the Nizam proposed that districts should be made over to him (Shums-ul-Oomrah) and the Resident jointly	603 to 611
Letter dated 14th May 1853, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, detailing the results of a second interview with Shums-ul-Oomrah and intimating that Suraj-ul-Moolk had gained over to his interests the famous Booran-ool-Deen	611 to 614
Letter dated 19th May 1853, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, relating how, through the instrumentality of Booran-ool-Deen, the Nizam was ultimately induced to acquiesce to the treaty—Terms of the treaty.	614 to 619
Letter dated 21st May 1853, forwarding copy of the treaty entered into with the Nizam	619 to 622
Minute dated 2nd April 1853 by Sir F. Currie, Bart., concurring in the terms of Lord Dalhousie's minute, and expressing an opinion that owing to the constitution and character of the Contingent, it ought not to be employed in taking possession of territory to be provided for the pay of the Contingent against the Nizam's will—Minute dated 4th April 1853 by the Hon. J. Lewis on the same subject—Treaty concluded at Hyderabad on the 21st May 1853	622 to 629
Letter dated 22nd May 1853, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, reporting what occurred at the Durbar at which the treaty was signed.	629 to 631
Minute dated 30th May 1853, by Lord Dalhousie, summarising the provisions of the treaty and ratifying the same	631 to 634
Minutes by the Hon. J. Lewis and the Hon. J. Dorin, with reference to the treaty—Minute by the Governor-General concurring in by the Members of Council, regarding a discrepancy between the schedule sent by Colonel Low and that estimated by General Fraser, and pointing out the course to be followed under the circumstances	635 to 637
Letter dated 19th June 1853, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government, announcing the signature of the treaty by the Nizam, explaining the apparent, but not real, discrepancy between the estimates made by General Fraser himself of the value of certain districts and intimating that the Nizam urged his claim to the Akbari revenues of Secunderabad	637 to 639
Letter dated 2nd September 1853, from Colonel Low to the Secretary to the Government of India, announcing the possible transfer of the Assigned Districts to the British, dealing with certain difficulties connected with the determination of the boundaries of the districts, and giving an estimate of the revenue at the time of the transfer	639 to 643
Minute dated 20th September 1853, by the Governor-General, expressing gratification at the possible transfer of the Assigned Districts, observing that more territory has been taken than is required, and expressing an opinion that the districts to the extent of the difference between the amount required for the pay of the Contingent and the amount received from the districts should be restored.	644 to 645
Minutes by the Hon. Colonel Low, the Hon. J. Lewis and the Hon. J. Dorin, concurring in the Governor-General's opinion that territory representing the surplus revenues of the districts should be restored—Further minute by the Governor-General to the same effect—Letter dated 18th October 1853, from the	

Secretary to the Government of India to Major Davidson, Officiating Resident at Hyderabad, conveying instructions for the restoration of the Bahaghat Berar in accordance with the Governor-General's minute	645 to 646
Letter dated 22nd November 1853, announcing that the Bahaghat Berar had been restored to the Nizam	646 to 648
Return to an address of the House of Commons dated 20th August, 1867, for "copies of any correspondence that may have passed since the year 1865 between the Nizam's Government and the Indian Government on the subject of the cession of Berar; and of the political action of the administration reports for 1861 and 1862, made by Colonel Davidson, Resident at Hyderabad	648
Despatch dated 11th February 1867, from the Governor-General in Council to the Right Hon. Lord Canning, Secretary of State for India, forwarding copy of papers relative to the Nizam's proposition for the restoration of the Berars, states that the alleged claims of the Nizam against the British Government were found after careful inquiry to have no existence, and dealing with the Nizam's claim to the expected lapsed sovereignty of the Mysore State	648 to 650
Letter dated 14th November 1866, from Sir George Yale to the Secretary to the Government of India, forwarding copy of a letter dated 27th October from Sir Salar Jung, demanding the restoration of the Berars, and dealing with the arguments used by Sir Salar in his letter—Sir Salar Jung's letter complains of the neglect of the British Government to furnish accounts of the Assigned Districts and to pay over the surplus revenues of the districts as provided by treaty; states that the Nizam's Government requires the restoration of the Berars to provide means for necessary reforms; and claims a share in the expected lapsed sovereignty of Mysore and a share in the revenues of Goomsoor and Kurnool	650 to 655
Letter dated 18th February 1867, from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident at Hyderabad, acknowledging the receipt of Sir Salar Jung's letter, and stating that after careful consideration, the Viceroy has come to the conclusion that the claims urged by Sir Salar Jung "are altogether baseless and unsupported by a shadow of right," and that the "spirit of extravagant assertion which pervades Sir Salar Jung's letter, unworthy alike of his personally master's dignity and of his own reputation for enlightened statesmanship, leaves the Governor-General in Council no alternative but to require that the future communications of the Hyderabad Durbar shall be framed in a tone more serious and circumspect." Examination of the circumstances which are said to have given the Nizam rights co-ordinate with those of the British Government in the territories of Goomsoor, Kurnool and Mysore respectively	655 to 658
Letter dated 9th April 1867, from the Governor-General in Council to Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., Secretary of State for India, forwarding a communication from the Government of Fort St. George, reporting the extent of military assistance rendered by the Hyderabad Government in the campaigns of 1835-36 and 1839, respectively. Further papers relating to the same subject	668 to 675
Letter dated 31st May 1867, from the Secretary of State for India to Governor General of India in Council, acknowledging the receipt of the correspondence relating to the restoration of the Berars and concurring in the Governor-General's conclusions on the several points touched upon	675
Extract from Colonel Davidson's Administration Report for 1860-61—Political Section	675 to 677
Article in the <i>Friend of India and Statesman</i> , dealing with the question of the restitution of the Berars	677 to 682

The Marquis of Hartington agrees with Sir Richard Meade's desire that there should be an official inquiry into the charges brought against him by the Statesman	682 to 685
Sir David Wedderburn proposes to move the House of Commons for a return of papers relating to Hyderabad—The Marquis of Hartington's reply to a question relative to the charges against Sir Richard Meade—Sir Stuart Bayley's departure from Hyderabad to England	685 to 691
The Marquis of Hartington states, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, that from an inquiry made by the Government they were of opinion that it was conclusively proved by papers in their possession that Sir Richard Meade had acted under the orders and in entire accordance with the wishes of the Government of India—Mr. Reid gives notice in the House of Commons that he will move an address to the Queen, asking Her Majesty to disband the Contingent and restore the Berars	691 to 692
Rumoured restoration of the Berars on the Nizam attaining his majority—Increase of the revenue of the Hyderabad state from thirty to ninety lakhs under Sir Salar Jung's administration—Corruption in the Nizam's Domains—Proposed visit of the Nizam to England	692 to 696
Extract from Colonel Meadows Taylor's "Story of My Life"—The writer proceeds to Nuldroog on the assignment of the Berars and takes possession of the district placed under his charge—Description and history of Nuldroog—Boundaries of the district placed under his charge—Settlement of the district—Judicial Administration—Suppression of dacoity—Oppressed and impoverished condition of the cultivators of the district on his taking charge—Introduction of a regular system of village accounts—Difficulties of the administration	696 to 707
Increased cultivation of land—establishment of a new market town at Kelinge—Accounts of revenue collections—Distress in the districts—Visit of the Resident—His approval of the administrative work in the Nuldroog district—Departure of Lord Dalhousie—Opinion as to the character of his administration—Appointment of Mr. T. N. Malby as Chief Commissioner—The cave temples of Kharsa—Death of Mr. Buddly—Measurements for the completion of the Bhatore embankment—Visit of Colonel Davidson, the new Resident	707 to 715
Appointment of Colonel Taylor to the Deputy Commissionership of North Berar—Proceeds to Boodhna to take up his appointment—Revenue survey operations—Nominated settlement officer and surveyor in chief to the Assigned Districts—Subsequently appointed Deputy Commissioner of Berar—Presentation of a Marathi address—Proceeds to Jaunpur—Adventure at Shahgarh with mutineers—Arrival at Jaunpur—Despatch of the Hyderabad Contingent to Central India to operate against the rebels—Hyderabad during the Mutiny	715 to 724
Colonel Taylor proceeds to Boodhna, and is well received by the people—Description of Boodhna—Alarm and uneasiness of the people after the fall of Delhi and Lucknow—The position of the Berars—Loyalty of the Rajpoots of Akola—Corruption amongst the <i>chopras</i> —Unsettled condition of the country and prevalence of vague rumours—Flattering letter received from Mr. Malby regarding the condition of the Nuldroog district—Ordered to Hyderabad and appointed Commissioner of Shorsore	724 to 729
Rumoured renewal of the demand for the restoration of the Berars on the accession to power of the Liberal Ministry—Statement of the circumstances attending the cession of the districts—Improvement of the revenue receipts	729 to 732
Discussion of the Berars question	732 to 737

Sir Salar Jung.

Assignment of Mr. Dighton's districts to Salar Jung at the age of about eighteen years—Death of Buraj-ool-Mookh; Salar Jung mentioned as his probable successor—A strong party headed by Burhan-ool-Dien, Massa Jamela and Lala Bahadur, use all their influence to secure Salar Jung's appointment—Lala Bahadur promises the Nizam that if the appointment is made he will provide His Highness with thirteen lakhs within two months	1 to 4
Investiture of Salar Jung as Minister, and Rajah Narinda as <i>peishkar</i> —Doubts regarding the propriety of the appointments—Salar Jung 25 years 2 months old at the time of his appointment—His rigid regard for truth, and the general popularity of his actions—Dismissal of mercenaries	4 to 7
Salar Jung refuses to sign certain fraudulent papers presented by Lala Bahadur—Rumoured payment of money to the Nizam by Salar Jung as a thank-offering for his appointment—Salar Jung presents the Nizam with a plan of reforms for sanction—Discussions in the Ministry owing to Lala Bahadur's opposition to the Minister's measures	7 to 9
Sketch of Salar Jung's character—His marriage—The difficulties of his position fifteen months after his appointment as Minister—Attempted assassination of Salar Jung by Jehangir Ali, a retainer of Omdut-ool-Mookh, whilst leaving the palace with Colonel Davidson	9 to 11
The Nizam's anxiety for the safety of his Minister and the Resident—The Nizam requests permission of the British Government to dismiss Salar Jung—Conference between the Nizam and the Resident—The Nizam informs Shams-ool-Omrak that Omdut-ool-Mookh prompted him to seek the dismissal of Salar Jung—Vithal Row, who prepared the financial statements charging the Minister with embezzlement, is ordered into the presence of the Nizam, but before the order can be carried out he is assassinated	11 to 14
The ladies of the Nizam's <i>zenana</i> clamour against Salar Jung's dismissal—Later accounts prove that Vithal Row committed suicide—The Nizam is reconciled to his Minister—The Governor-General informs the Nizam that he cannot permit Salar Jung's removal from office	14 to 16
Salar Jung has a fall from his horse and is severely bruised—Improvement of the State finances through Salar Jung's exertions—Title of G.C.S.I. conferred on Salar Jung—Sir Salar Jung's charity—Resignation of Sir Salar Jung in consequence of a disagreement with the Nizam—Comments on the intrigues which brought about the resignation	16 to 23
Settlement of the disputes between Sir Salar Jung and his master—Origin of the disputes explained—Vikar-ool-Omrak renews the Nizam against dispensing with Sir Salar Jung's services—Resignation of Sir Salar Jung at the <i>Eed durbar</i>	23 to 25
The Resident's explanation of the causes of the rupture between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung—Sir G. U. Yule's account of what passed at the interview he had with the Nizam regarding Sir Salar Jung's resignation—Reply of the Nizam to the Viceroy's address concerning Sir Salar Jung's resignation—The Nizam decorates his Minister with jewels worth Rs. 50,000 at the <i>Ramazzan durbar</i>	25 to 29

Inspection of the arsenal by the Minister and the Resident—Attempted assassination of Sir Salar Jung whilst returning from a visit to the Nizam—Proclamation by the Nizam prohibiting the carrying of arms within the city of Hyderabad—Execution of Sir Salar Jung's would-be assassin—Alleged firing of Sir Salar Jung for the appointment of corrupt judges—Persistent attempts to traduce and disgrace Sir Salar Jung—Expected opening of the Khamsam Railway by Sir Salar Jung ...	33 to 46
Visit of Sir Salar Jung to Bombay—Visit of Sir Salar Jung to Aurangabad—Criticism of East Mayo's speech at the opening of the Hyderabad State Railway—State dinner to Sir Salar Jung at Calcutta—Sir Salar Jung's reforms—Decorations of the Nizam with the K.C.S.I. insignia ...	46 to 55
Sir Salar Jung's second visit to Bombay—His visit to Calcutta—His treatment of the <i>Deccan Times</i> —Sir Salar Jung arrives at Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales—He visits the Viceroy in Bombay—Visit of the Prince of Wales to Sir Salar Jung—Departure of Sir Salar Jung from Bombay ...	55 to 62
Rumoured visit of Sir Salar Jung to England—Speculations regarding the object of the visit—Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Bombay en route for England—Arrangements for the government of Hyderabad during the Minister's absence ...	62 to 69
Sir Salar Jung's visit to the Pope—Sketches of Sir Salar Jung's career from the <i>Standard</i> and the <i>Times</i> —Letter by Major-General Hill regarding Sir Salar Jung's loyalty to British interests during the Mutiny period ...	69 to 74
Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in England—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's career from the <i>Morning Post</i> —Sir Salar Jung's salute at Rome—His stay in Paris prolonged owing to a fall on the staircase of the Grand Hotel—His reception in England ...	74 to 83
Presentation of an address by the Municipal Corporation of Folkestone—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's career from the <i>World</i> —The accident at Paris—The Bazaar Question—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's career from the <i>Saturday Review</i> ...	83 to 91
Presentation of Sir Salar Jung to the Queen—Degree of D.C.L. conferred on Sir Salar Jung by the Oxford University—Visit to the Woolwich Arsenal and other places of interest—Reply to an address from the East India Association—Arrival at Tenham Hall on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland ...	91 to 97
Expected return to India—Object of Sir Salar Jung's visit to England—Dinner given by Sir Salar Jung in London to distinguished persons—Presentation of the Freedom of the City of London to Sir Salar Jung—Presentation of an address by the Manchester Corporation and Chamber of Commerce ...	97 to 105
Sir Salar Jung's knowledge of the English language—His advocacy of the Bazaar Question in England—His departure from Paris en route for Bombay—His comparison of Paris with London—Result of the mission to England—The address from the city of Manchester—Comments on the reception of Sir Salar Jung in England—Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Bombay from England ...	105 to 116
Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Bombay from England—Presentation of an address by the Anjuman-i-Islam—Arrival at Hyderabad ...	116 to 123
Criticism of Lord Mayo of London's speech in presenting the Freedom of the City to Sir Salar Jung—Treatment of Sir Salar Jung in England by the officials of the India House—Accident to Sir Salar Jung at Hyderabad ...	123 to 131
Dismissal of Mr. Oliphant, Sir Salar Jung's Private Secretary, by the Government of India—Strained relations between Sir Salar Jung and the Co-Regent, Shams-ul-Omrah—Interference of the Co-Regent with Sir Salar Jung's ...	131 to 135

Employment of Hindoostanees at Hyderabad—Attacks on Sir Salar Jung's character—British relations with Sir Salar Jung considered—The Co-Regent's nephews employed in the administration ...	135 to 138
Succession of the Nawab Vikar-ud-Omrah to the Co-Regency—His arbitrary proceedings—His proceedings in connection with the seizure of the estates of his nephews—Sir Richard Temple's opinion of Sir Salar Jung's administration ...	138 to 142
Appointment of a Judicial Commission at Hyderabad—Contemplated seizure and imprisonment of Sir Salar Jung by Lord Lytton's Government—Sir Salar Jung denies the authenticity of the statement that he was threatened with deportation by the Resident ...	142 to 145
Visit of Sir Salar Jung to Simla—Return to Hyderabad—Employment of Hindoostanees in the public services—Visit of Sir Salar Jung and Sir Richard Meade to Aurangabad—Sir Salar Jung's sons' visit to England ...	145 to 154
Address by Sir Salar Jung on education—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's life ...	154 to 156
Administration report of the Dominions of H. H. the Nizam by H. E. the Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I. ...	157 to 185
Translation of a diary kept by Sir Salar Jung during his tour in the Aurangabad Districts ...	185 to 207
Sketch of Sir Salar Jung from "Men of the Time"—His visit to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales ...	207 to 209

Mutiny of 1857.

Rumoured disaffection amongst the native troops and apprehension of disturbances in the city—Posting of placards inciting the people to rebellion—Disturbances in the principal mosque at Hyderabad—Measures for the defence of the Residency—Energetic conduct of Salar Jung in adopting precautions to prevent an outbreak—A soldiers' fair arrested and handed over to the Resident—Peaceful conduct of the Arms ...	215 to 214
Attack on the Residency by a body of city Mussulmans and a number of mutinous troopers from Aurangabad—Repulse of the insurgents—Colonel Davidson obtains reinforcements for the defence of the Residency—Salar Jung and Shams-ul-Omrah take adequate measures for the defence of the Residency during the Moharrum of 1857—Fortification of the Residency ...	214 to 216
The Rajah of Shorapur proves refractory and refuses to disband a body of Rohillas and Arabs in his service—Movement of troops towards Shorapur—The Zemindar of Malkere rebels against the Government, and encroaches with the Rajah of Shorapur—Proposed transfer of the Shorapur territory to the Nizam for his steadfast loyalty to the British cause—The Rajah of Shorapur's troops attacked and defeated by a British force under Captain Wyndham—The Rajah subsequently proceeds to Hyderabad and delivers himself up—Capitalization of Malkere and arrest of the principal rebel ...	216 to 219
Expected attack on the Residency—Salar Jung's precautions for its defence—Trial of the Rajah of Shorapur—Capture of Kagalroog from a force of mutineers—Outbreaks in the Southern Mahratta Country—Despatch of troops from Hyderabad to co-operate with the Bombay troops—The risings in the Southern Mahratta Country attributed to the disclosures consequent upon the arrest of the Rajah of Shorapur—Necessity of immediate measures for the defence of Hyderabad ...	219 to 220

Colonel Davidson's order to the Hyderabad Contingent on their return from active service against the mutineers—Execution of Teesook Hussain, the jemadar of the Shorapore State—Sir Salar Jung's measures for the defence of the Residency during the Moharrum of 1857—Reading of the Queen's Proclamation at Hyderabad—The Hyderabad Contingent ordered to march against marauding Rohillas and to operate against Tantia Toppe's forces on the north-west frontier of the Nizam's Dominions	220 to 222
Urgent necessity for the defence of Hyderabad city—Tantia Toppe's movements in and about the Nizam's Dominions—Maltaye sacked and destroyed—Intrigues at Hyderabad—A Monvie preaches at Hyderabad and denounces the Delhi Moslems as Wahabees, Jews in the guise of Mussulmans, who by their false teaching brought disgrace and degradation upon the Mahomedan faith	222 to 225
Depredations by Rohillas alleged to be under the command of Brahmin agents of Tantia Toppe—Sir Hugh Rose moves out towards Ajunta and drives off the plundering Rohillas—Defeat of rebels by Brigadier Hills' force at Kissero—Escape of Toora Baz Khan from confinement—Outbreak in the Aurangabad gaol—Toora Baz Khan shot and his body hung in chains—Attack on a body of the Nizam's troops at Hirkumbia by Rohillas—Bauwant and other places to be destroyed for harbouring Rohillas—Disturbance at Degri owing to the forcible seizure of the place by Shaik Ahmed and a body of Arabs—Issue of a circular to district officers directing them to co-operate with Sir Hugh Rose's force	225 to 229
Discovery of treasonable correspondence at Harjee—The Nizam's good feeling on the occasion of the attempted assassination of Sir Salar Jung and the Resident—His precautions to prevent a recurrence of the event—Fabrication of false reports tending to incite the Nizam's hostility towards the English—Punishment of district officers for abetting the depredations of Rohillas—The conspiracy disclosed by the discovery of the treasonable correspondence at Harjee	229 to 231
Colonel Davidson requires the Nizam to dismiss those persons from his court and capital who had shown themselves openly hostile to the English—The Nizam throws difficulties in the way of carrying out the measure—Baz Khan and Moulvie Ibrahim, two of the four persons specially mentioned by the Resident, are exiled to their jaghirs—Expected disturbances at Hyderabad—Troops despatched to the Mecca Mosque by Salar Jung to preserve the peace	231 to 233
Capture of the Raja of Sattara by Captain Murray—Attack at Koketapilly on Captain McIntire by a horseman of the Residual of the Hyderabad Contingent—The Nizam exiles nine men of his brother's establishment to their jaghirs—The Rajah of Kovlas gives himself up—Monvie Ukliker's preaching against Wahabee doctrines—Capture of Alla-od-Deen, the prime mover of the insurrection of the 17th July 1857—The trial of conspirators—Trial of Alla-od-Deen	233 to 235
Departure of Alla-od-Deen for Tanna—Sentence on mutineers—Captain Jackson, a pensioned officer of the British Government, expelled from Hyderabad territory for sending a telegram to the Government of India to the effect that Salar Jung gave asylum to a rebel prince of Delhi	235 to 237
Trial of Khoatla Khan for being concerned in the attack on the Residency—Continued depredations by Rohillas—Disturbances in the city—Arrest of four persons for abusing the Caliphs, the Nizam and Salar Jung—Native opinion regarding Hyderabad feeling towards the British	237 to 240
Captain Pedder marches from Aurangabad to attack rebel Bhosla—Return of the exiled nobles from their jaghirs—Subsequent expulsion of two of the nobles by the Nizam's orders—Compensation demanded by the British for the plunder of Nelungee by Rohillas	240 to 243

Restoration of the Raichore and Dharnaso districts—Cession of a small tract of land on the Gohavry to the British—The Nizam's Government requests that the surplus revenues of the Berars may be paid to it—The Government of India declines to admit of any modification of the terms upon which the Restored Districts are handed over to the Nizam—The Nizam contemplates declining the acceptance of the Restored Districts upon the terms proposed	243 to 246
The Nizam renews his request for the surplus revenues of the Berars—The British Government accedes to the Nizam's request—The Nizam proposes to appropriate the surplus revenues thus available to his private use—Salar Jung's financial difficulties in consequence of this decision—Apprehension of supposed rebels—Salar Jung's isolation in consequence of his attachment to the British	246 to 248
Conspiracy by Ram Rao in Hyderabad territory—Reward offered for his apprehension—Alleged complicity of the Arab chief in the conspiracy—The possibilities of a rising considered—The pursuit of Ram Rao—Rumoured connection of influential Sahabkars with the rebel—Escape of Ram Rao's co-adjutor—Attempted apprehension of Junvalher Hussain, a Lucknow rebel, at West Bangalore—His escape and subsequent capture in the Dharnas district—Arrest of a rebel at Hoomabad by a detachment of the Contingent	248 to 255
Circulation of <i>chupatties</i> in Hyderabad territory—Capture of a Brahmin at Barsoe supposed to be the Rao Salib of Hyderabad—Trial of Kishan Rao—Wahabee doctrines at Hyderabad—The disturbances at Hyderabad on the outbreak of the Mutiny—The attack on the Residency	255 to 259
Extract from Malleson's "History of the Indian Mutiny" comprising a brief résumé of Hyderabad history; remarks on the bad feeling produced on the population by the news from the North-West; a description of the attack on the Residency; repulse of the rebels and the capture of the leaders; the good effect produced by the defeat; loyalty of the Nizam; arrival of reinforcements; suggested employment of the Hyderabad Contingent in Central India; success of Colonel Davidson's policy; disturbances at Shorapore; attack on Captain Wyndham's force by the Rajah of Shorapore; Major Hughes arrives to the rescue, and defeats the rebels, who retire into the city; flight of the Rajah to Hyderabad; Malcolm enters Shorapore; the tranquillity of the Deccan mainly assured by the Nizam and Salar Jung	259 to 266
Colonel Meadows Taylor's account of the Mutiny extracted from his "Story of My Life"—The Rajah of Shorapore's defection, capture, trial and death	266 to 268

Prince of Wales's Tour, and Incidents connected therewith.

The inability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay discussed—Rumoured acceptance of an invitation to visit Hyderabad by the Prince of Wales—Treatment of the Hyderabad State by the Indian Foreign Office; the assignment of the Berars and the policy followed in the construction of the Hyderabad State Railway instanced in proof of the arbitrary action of the Government of India	267 to 269
Correspondence between Sir Salar Jung and the Resident relating to the inability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay—Criticism of the correspondence by the <i>London Daily News</i> —The Viceroy comments to the Nizam's absence from Bombay at the Prince of Wales's reception	269 to 268

Condemnation of the tone adopted by Mr. Saunders in conducting the correspondence with Sir Salar Jung—The decision of the Prince of Wales not to visit Hyderabad considered in reference to the alleged dangerous condition of the city—Publication of a portion of the correspondence between Sir Salar Jung and Mr. Saunders by the <i>Times of India</i> —Letter from Sir Salar Jung expressing surprise at the publication	308 to 322
Controversy regarding the sincerity of the reasons alleged for the inability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales—Mr. Saunders resigns the Civil Service—The relations of the Foreign Office with the Hyderabad Government considered—History of the circumstances attending the resignation of Mr. Saunders	322 to 331

Politics.

The policy of expelling the Arabs from Hyderabad territory considered—Abuses of the currency system—The Nizam's method of communication with the Governor-General considered—General Fraser, contrary to the usual etiquette, leaves Hyderabad without taking leave of the Nizam—The Nizam's reconciliation with Suraj-ul-Moolk—General Fraser remonstrates against the proposed assignment of Kopal Bahadur Bundla to Sultan Nur-ul-Moolk	335 to 339
Expected appointment of a Minister to act under the control of the Resident—Speculations regarding the probable interference of the British in the Nizam's Government—The reduction of the Contingent necessary to relieve the unsatisfactory state of the finances—Rumoured receipt of orders from the Court of Directors for the annexation of the Hyderabad State	339 to 343
The Nizam's objections to receiving the insignia of the Star of India considered in relation to his position with the British Government—The conspiracy initiated by the Rao Sahib discloses the necessity of the British Government keeping an eye on Hyderabad to prevent the possibility of a rising	343 to 345
Sir Richard Temple's appointment to the Hyderabad Residency—Description of Hyderabad and character of its inhabitants—Suraj-ul-Moolk's conference with the Resident and the rumours in circulation regarding it—The payment of the debt due to the British Government by the Nizam—Suraj-ul-Moolk deputed by the Nizam to obtain further time for its payment from the Resident—Suggestions for the better government of the Nizam's dominions	345 to 349
The Resident has an audience of the Nizam regarding the non-payment of the debt due to the British Government—The Resident proposes that English officers should be appointed to manage the finances of the State—The Nizam's objections to the proposal—International law cited as a justification for the annexation of the Hyderabad State	349 to 352
The Resident requests the Nizam to raise certain forts in his territory and to reduce the strength of his troops—Rumoured surrender of territory by the Nizam for the payment of the debt due to the British	352 to 354
Severe letter from Lord Dalhousie to the Nizam complaining of the ill-usage the British Government had received at his hands, informing him that the power of the English could annihilate him (the Nizam) in a moment, and demanding an assignment of territory to satisfy the claims of the British Government—The projected alienation of territory causes great consternation in Hyderabad—Suraj-ul-Moolk is re-appointed minister—His project for the discharge of the debt due to the British—Objections urged against the alienation of territory—The Governor-General's letter—Events consequent upon its receipt	354 to 357

The projected alienation of territory postponed owing to the Nizam entering into an arrangement for the payment of the debt—General Fraser withdraws from the acceptance of these conditions—The Resident's interviews with the Nizam regarding the payment of the Contingent—Epitome of the Governor-General's letter	357 to 361
The Governor-General's demand as to the dismissal of troops—The Minister submits to the Nizam a project for retrenchment and reform—The Governor-General prohibits recruiting in the Contingent—The Nizam declines to accede to the Governor-General's demand for the dismissal of the Arabs—The <i>Times</i> on Hyderabad affairs—The total demands of the British Government amount in November 1851 to £800,000, half of which has either been paid or adequately secured—Origin of the debt	361 to 363
The Nizam's financial embarrassments due to the heavy expenditure on the Contingent and necessary forces—The Government of India requests the Nizam to allow an increase of the area of its cantonments for the better management of its police and ordnance departments	363 to 366
Suraj-ul-Moolk waits upon the Resident to announce the Nizam's assent to the treaty proposed to him—Criticism of the arrangements provided for by the treaty—Arrival of Mr. Bushby and his presentation to the Nizam—The British Government demands the circulation of a uniform currency in the Nizam's Dominions and the trial of prisoners guilty of offences against its subjects	366 to 368
The Nizam is disposed to adopt the first suggestion, but declines to adopt the last—Obstructive conduct of the Nizam and his advisers—The power of the Arabs in Hyderabad—The Nizam objects to receive the insignia of the Star of India—Arrival of presents from the British Government to the Nizam and his leading advisers—Acceptance by the Nizam of the presents—Return gifts to the British officers	368 to 371
The Nizam's scruples regarding the acceptance of the insignia of the Star of India settled—Placards posted in the Nizam's and Minister's Palaces charging them with becoming Christians by accepting the insignia of the Star of India—Vacillation of the Nizam in accepting the insignia—Investiture of the Nizam with the insignia—Preparation of a present for the Governor-General by the Nizam—Arrival of Mr. Yule—Sir Salar Jung's administration	371 to 374
The Nizam's proposals for the return of the Bears—Mr. Temple presents his credentials and forwards a letter of expostulation and advice from the Viceroy—Review of Hyderabad history by Captain Hastings Fraser	374 to 392
Reminiscences of Hyderabad in 1853—History of the mortgage of the Nizam's Jewels and of Mr. Dighton's Bank—Employment of foreigners at Hyderabad—Appointment of Colonel Lumsden as Assistant Resident at Hyderabad	392 to 404
The Government of India intimates to Sir Salar Jung that they refuse to discuss the Nizam's claims to the restoration of the Bears during the Nizam's minority—The principal nodules of Hyderabad addressed by the Resident at a breakfast given at the Residency—Defence of the retention of the Bears by the British Government	404 to 408
The Nizam's refusal to meet the Prince of Wales—Sir Richard Temple's appointment to the Hyderabad Residency discussed—Mr. Saunders' resignation of the Hyderabad Residency and its connection with the controversy regarding the ability of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales—Rumoured appointment of Sir Lewis Pelly to the Hyderabad Residency—Speculations as to the Nizam's attendance at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi	408 to 413

Installation of the Ameer-i-Kabir as Co-Regent of Hyderabad—Sir Richard Temple's speech on the occasion—Estrangement between the Government of India and Sir Salar Jung—Mr. Oliphant's dismissal from the post of Private Secretary to Sir Salar Jung by order of the Government of India—The causes which led up to the dismissal	413 to 415
Sir Salar Jung's treatment at the Delhi Assembly—The appointment of the Ameer-i-Kabir as Co-Regent objectionable to Sir Salar Jung—Unjust treatment of Sir Salar Jung in the matter of the Berars controversy by the Government of India—Sir Salar Jung and the Anagoodny succession case—Mr. Oliphant's dismissal	415 to 417
The action of the Madras Government in regard to the Anagoodny succession case—The statement that the Prince of Wales used his personal influence in favour of Sir Salar Jung authoritatively contradicted—Criticism of the contradiction	417 to 421
Jealousies consequent upon the employment of foreigners at Hyderabad and upon the character of the Nizam's education—The offer of Sir Salar Jung and the Co-Regent to afford the British Government military support in the Afghan War, considered in relation to the strength and character of the Nizam's military forces	421 to 427
Scandals in the administration at Hyderabad—The Ameer-i-Kabir's action as Co-Regent of Hyderabad—Judicial reforms at Hyderabad	427 to 429
Position of the Ameer-i-Kabir in the Government—His alleged interference with the progress of reforms—The Ameer-i-Kabir reinstates a judge dismissed for bribery by Sir Salar Jung—Lord Lytton is reported to have given a decision in favour of the nephews in the great Hyderabad case	429 to 432
Alleged interference of the Ameer-i-Kabir with the progress of reforms at Hyderabad—The great Hyderabad case—Oppressive conduct of the Co-Regent—Employment of foreigners at Hyderabad	432 to 438
Attack on Sir Salar Jung's administration by the <i>Pioneer</i> —Employment of foreigners at Hyderabad—Success of Sir Salar Jung's financial and other reforms—Alleged dissatisfaction of native born Hyderabadites at the appointments of Mr. Mahdi Ali as Revenue Secretary and of Mr. Fida Hussain as Chief Justice	438 to 442
Criticism of the appointment of the Ameer-i-Kabir as Co-Regent—Extract from Sir Richard Temple's "Men and Events of My Time in India"—Geographical position of the Hyderabad State—The Nizam's subjects described—The position of the British Resident—The assignment of the Berars—The Hyderabad Contingent—Description of the British Residency at Hyderabad	442 to 445
Differences between Sir Salar Jung and the Nizam in 1867—Description of Hyderabad city and its inhabitants—An interview between the Resident and the Nizam described—Character and disposition of the Nizam—Sketch of Sir Salar Jung's character—His subservience to the Nizam	445 to 447
The Nizam's treatment of Sir Salar Jung—Sketch of the Ameer-i-Kabir's character—The power of the Arab chiefs—The Reformed Troops—Sir Salar Jung's reforms—The redemption of mortgaged jaghirs	447 to 451
Lord Metcalfe's Hyderabad policy—Death of Mr. Palmer at Hyderabad—Antiquities in the Nizam's Dominions—The fortress of Gawilgarh in Berar—The cotton trade in Berar—Illness of the Nizam—Hyderabad Races—Construction of the Hyderabad State Railway—The Nizam's objections to the project—Departure of Sir Richard Temple from Hyderabad	451 to 453

The Minister's farewell entertainments—Character of the Deccani Mahomedans—Death of the Nizam—Attempted assassination of Sir Salar Jung	453 to 454
Koorahid Jah's claim to the Co-Regency—Sir Stuart Bayley's departure from Hyderabad—His policy as Resident	454 to 455

Occurrences at the Palace.

Illness and death of the Nizam Nasir-ool-Dowlah—Installation of Afzul-ool-Dowlah by Shams-ool-Oomrah and Salar Jung—Character of the young Nizam—Birth of an heir to the Nizam—Marriage of the Nizam's daughter—Arrival of the presents from the British Government to the Nizam—Death of the Nizam's third and only surviving son—Death of Afzul-ool-Dowlah—His character and disposition	451 to 467
Installation of Nizam Meer Myyob Ali Khan—Peaceful acquiescence of the populace in the arrangements for the government—Rumoured appointment of a Regency—State visit of the Nizam to the Resident (August 6, 1874)	467 to 478
Alleged refusal of the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales in Bombay—The Viceroy excuses the attendance of the Nizam at the Prince of Wales's reception in Bombay on the grounds of ill health—State dinner given by the Nizam's Government in honour of Sir Richard Meade	478 to 481
Durbar at the palace to notify Lord Lytton's appointment as Viceroy—Parade address of congratulation to the Nizam—Durbar to announce the assumption of the title of Empress of India by the Queen—Training of the young Nizam—Mr. Val. Prinsep's visit to Hyderabad	481 to 495
The Nizam's health, training and education—Projected tour of the Nizam in the Aurangabad districts and subsequent visit to England	495 to 498
The Nizam's tour through the Aurangabad districts—History of the Nizam's family—Visit of the Nizam to Poona	498 to 514

VOL. IV.

State Debt.

Instances of British interference at Hyderabad—Mahadeo Gheer, a wealthy banker, expelled from Sholapoor on suspicion of harboring Arabs—Govind Rao, another banker, prohibited from carrying on business at Maktal	1 to 3
The case of Kishen Dass, the Hyderabad subcollector—Mr. Dighton's influence with the Resident—The Nizam's Government endeavours to raise a loan of fifty lakhs of rupees—Unwillingness of the <i>subcollectors</i> to make the accommodation	3 to 10
Hussain-ool-Deen Khan takes possession of Raja Ram Bux's house with a body of Rohillas in order to enforce the payment of his debt—The Nizam attempts the liquidation of the debt due to Postonjee the banker—The increase of the debt due to the Company—The Hyderabad <i>subcollectors</i> express their willingness to make the loan to the Nizam upon their former guarantee—Sultan Ghali's coerces Raja Ram Bux to secure the payment of a debt	10 to 12
The Nizam requires Ikhtiar Jung either to pay three lakhs into the treasury or to relinquish his appointments—Jankoo Dass appropriates to his own purposes a sum of public money entrusted to him for payment into the Resident's treasury—Murder of Moostydar Bar Jung—Cruel treatment of debtors by their creditors—Financial embarrassments of Saraj-ool-Moolki's administration	12 to 14

Sketch of the career of Pestonjee, the Hyderabad banker—Pestonjee's claim of forty lakhs of rupees against the Hyderabad Government—The rates of interest charged on advances at Hyderabad...	14 to 18
The Minister attempts to negotiate a loan of nine lakhs, but the security offered for the loan is insufficient—Financial embarrassments of the administration—The Nizam informs Suraj-ool-Moolk that he had to pay thirteen lakhs of rupees from his private treasury to detach Mr. Dighton from his districts—The Minister's negotiations for a loan...	18 to 20
Indebtedness of Rajah Chundoo Lall's, Rajah Ram Bux's, and Suraj-ool-Moolk's administrations—Rajah Shumboo Purohad declines to act as treasurer of the bank established at Hyderabad—Poonm Mull joins the bank...	20 to 23
The parties to the bank speculation being unwilling to make further advances to the Minister, they are threatened with an investigation of their accounts by a commission from Madras...	23 to 24
Raja Toolja Purohad attempts to deceive the Nizam with reference to the payment of a sum into the treasury—Kummer-ool-Deen Khan and two other Pathan chiefs take post at the Minister's house to secure payment of claims—Sultan Ghahis repairs with an armed force to Suraj-ool-Moolk's house with a view to securing payment of his claims—Through the mediation of Abdoola bin Ali the force is ultimately withdrawn...	24 to 25
Suraj-ool-Moolk receives advances from Talookdars—Suraj-ool-Moolk promises to give the <i>sabokdars</i> assignments on the revenue to the extent of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees—Suraj-ool-Moolk pays the <i>sabokdars</i> two lakhs and fifteen thousand rupees...	25 to 27
Negotiations for new loans—Moore Hydat is desired by the Nizam to convey an order to Rajah Shumboo Purohad to either transfer the district of Medak or release 13,000 gold mohurs from mortgage...	27 to 29
The claims against the State by private individuals—List of <i>jaghirs</i> mortgaged to creditors. Unscrupulous conduct of Suraj-ool-Moolk—The Nizam promises a settlement of Kummer-ool-Deen Khan's accounts...	29 to 31
Poonm Mull lends the Nizam Rs. 2,50,000 to pay the arrears of the Sikhs—The <i>sabokdars</i> wait upon the Minister to request payment of their debts—Poonm Mull's claims against the Government disputed by Suraj-ool-Moolk...	31 to 34
Financial embarrassments of the Government—Settlement of Kummer-ool-Deen's accounts—Dispute amongst the creditors of the bankrupt house of Pestonjee and Viceroy—General Fraser orders the careful scrutiny of <i>sabokdars'</i> accounts before they are admitted—Suraj-ool-Moolk receives advances from Talookdars and enters into arrangements with the <i>sabokdars</i> for another loan...	34 to 38
Distress of the Nizam's family in consequence of the non-payment of their allowances—Sultan Nawaz-ool-Moolk pays the Minister six lakhs of rupees as a consideration for having his former districts restored to his management—Suraj-ool-Moolk resorts to the <i>sabokdars</i> living under the protection of the Resident for a loan of five lakhs of rupees...	38 to 39
Mr. Dighton is stated to have prevailed upon Musul Khan, Boodun Khan, and Ramaswamy Mooladar to lend the Minister sixteen lakhs of rupees—Suraj-ool-Moolk pays the Nizam four lakhs of rupees on account of his family pensions...	39 to 40

The Cutwal having incurred a debt of ten lakhs of rupees to Poonm Mull, the Minister proposes that the Nizam should pay the money so as to secure the possession of the Cutwal's <i>jaghirs</i> —Bonds for loans to the Shorapore state granted to <i>sabokdars</i> —The question of their guarantee by the Company's Government...	40 to 42
Comrugeer's districts; his attempts to secure possession of them—The district of Amba Jagga—A body of <i>sabokdars</i> importune the Nizam for the payment of their debts—The debt due by the Nizam's Government amounts to fifty-four lakhs—The question of the payment of the debt...	42 to 46
The Minister adopts the practice of obtaining advances from the Talookdars of a quarter's revenue—The Minister of Finances arranges with a section of the <i>sabokdars</i> for payments to the Resident on account of the debt due to the British Government—The Nizam's project for the payment of the debt—Shere Afghan Jung negotiates for a restoration to the districts which he formerly held...	46 to 48
Disagreement amongst the <i>sabokdars</i> regarding the advances to the Finance Minister—Requisitions by the Nizam from influential subjects in order to provide funds for the pay of the Contingent—The Financial embarrassments of Government; their probable result—The Nizam, in the absence of the appointment of a Minister, devotes a good deal of his time to the affairs of Government...	48 to 50
The Nizam extends the system of confiscating the property of his influential subjects, but he is too popular with his people and the strength of his Government is too great, to occasion fear that there may be a combination against him—Chundoo Lall's two grandsons being required to pay over to the Government five crores of rupees, and failing to comply with the demand, are compelled to deliver up their <i>jaghirs</i> ...	50 to 51
Rajah Toolja Purohad declines to pay two lakhs of rupees which the Nizam claims as due to his Government—Desperate financial position of the Government—The question of re-paying the advances made to Government by Shums-ool-Oomrah's nominees to collectorates...	51 to 52
Remoured offer of a loan of sixty lakhs to the Nizam by Rajah Ram Bux—The Governor-General's letter to the Nizam regarding the debt due to the British—Failure of the Nizam's Government to carry out the arrangement to pay Rs. 80,000 monthly to the Contingent and five lakhs on account of the outstanding debt—The Nizam's endeavours to secure funds...	52 to 54
The Resident makes drawings on Bengal to provide for the pay of the Contingent—Recall of money to the treasury by the Nizam—The Minister proposes a loan of thirty lakhs and offers to deposit half the amount with the lender as part security...	54 to 56
Financial difficulties of the Government—Probability of the interference of the British Government in the Nizam's affairs discussed—The Governor-General's admission to the Nizam regarding the non-payment of the Contingent and of the debt due to the British...	56 to 59
The Resident has a conference with the Nizam on the subject of the latter's liabilities—Result of the conference—Projects for the liquidation of the Nizam's liabilities...	59 to 60
Suggested relinquishment of the British claims against the Nizam—The Minister informs the Nizam that he has means at his disposal to pay twelve lakhs of rupees to the Resident—Projected transfer of districts to Boodun Khan—Cruelty and oppression of Boodun Khan—The Contingent remains unpaid...	60 to 63

The shifts of the Nizam's Government to obtain funds—The Nizam promises to pay thirty lakhs of the debt within the prescribed time and asks time for the payment of the remainder—Financial scheme of the defendants ...	63 to 64
The Nizam is vigorous in his demands upon his principal servants for an aggregate sum of security lakhs of rupees—Failure of the Nizam's measures to raise funds ...	64 to 65
The Resident intimates to the Nizam that unless the debt due to the British Government is paid by a given day, all official intercourse between their representatives and His Highness must cease—The Nizam seeks an interview with the Resident with a view to securing an extension of time for the payment of the debt—Failure of the Nizam to meet his liabilities within the required period—Suraj-ool-Moolk forwards drafts representing thirty-five lakhs of rupees to the Resident, but the documents are returned because of their long date ...	65 to 66
Four subahdars contribute a loan of six and a quarter lakhs conditionally on receiving assignments upon the districts to be ceded to the British Government—Reluctance of the general body of the subahdars to contribute towards a loan to Government—Captains Taylor and Bullock are called to the capital by General Fraser, regarding the administration of the districts proposed to be ceded ...	66 to 68
The Governor-General strenuously recommends the dismissal and deportation of the Nizam's foreign troops—Suraj-ool-Moolk's offer to pay the debt due to the British in four months accepted by the Resident—Suraj-ool-Moolk applies to the Pathan military Jaghirdars to contribute towards the payment of the debt—Suraj-ool-Moolk pays the promised instalment of forty lakhs towards the liquidation of the debt and guarantees a further payment of a similar sum three months later ...	68 to 70
Expected relaxation of the conditions upon which the payment of the remainder of the debt is demanded—Requisition made upon military Jaghirdars for a gratuity equal to one year's revenue of their districts—Urjoon Bahadur and Moomtaz-ool-Oomrah, two Amirs of the highest rank, fail to pay their contribution towards the debt and their jaghirs are ordered to be sequestered—Suraj-ool-Moolk's scheme for raising the requisite funds to pay the remainder of the debt—The scheme includes the levy of a cess equal to one year's revenue from the military jaghirdars and of a quarter's revenue from those who hold jaghirs in lieu of personal salary ...	70 to 72
Anticipated failure of the scheme to provide the requisite funds—Probable resort of the Minister to the Nizam's treasuries in the event of its failure—Suraj-ool-Moolk and Lala Bahadur are both satisfied that the payment of the debt will be accomplished in due time—The Minister's financial arrangements produce only twenty lakhs of rupees; the Nizam agrees to supply the balance from his private treasury. ...	72 to 73
The Nizam's financial embarrassments and his resources to meet them—Urgent necessity for the reform of the Government to prevent the complete ruin of the State—Statement of the negotiations regarding the payment of the balance of the debt—The Nizam calls upon Akbar Jah and Shums-ool-Oomrah to contribute money in aid of his Government—Expected bankruptcy of the great Hyderabad mercantile house of Mahammad Ram and Poorun Mull ...	73 to 76
Lala Bahadur prefers a claim of forty lakhs against Shums-ool-Oomrah from an audit of his accounts—The Nizam having failed to pay the balance of the debt due to the British within the stipulated time, an alienation of territory is anticipated. ...	76 to 78

Failure of the attempt to mortgage the Nizam's jewels—Ultimate mortgage of the jewels for five lakhs of rupees—General Fraser after despatching to receiving part payment of balance of the debt due to the British, ultimately accepts bills on the Presidencies to the amount of about ten lakhs of rupees ...	78 to 80
Financial embarrassments of Hyderabad subahdars—The large rough diamond belonging to the Nizam is handed over to the Resident in part payment of the debt—Size and value of the diamond—Increase of the debt due to the British Government ...	80 to 84
Akbar Jah's death brings a great accession of wealth to the Minister—Misery occasioned by the appropriation of money for the pay of the debt—Payment to the Resident of ten lakhs of rupees from Akbar Jah's boards—A number of destitute persons take refuge at the Residency to escape their creditors ...	84 to 85
The Minister addresses an apologetic note to the Resident, explaining the cause of his inability to pay the Contingent—The Contingent is three months and fifteen days in arrears—The Resident communicates direct with the Nizam regarding the non-payment of the debt due to the British Government ...	85 to 86
The Contingent seven months in arrears of pay—The Brigadiers of the Contingent represent the distressed condition of their troops to the Resident—The Minister waits upon the Nizam to solicit aid from his private resources—Bad feeling between the Minister and the Arabs—The Resident fails to secure payment of the Contingent ...	86 to 88
Failure of the Nizam to pay the interest on his mortgaged jewels—Suraj-ool-Moolk's indebtedness to Chownee Rajah—Hooedees for the pay of the Contingent amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees are returned dishonoured to the Minister, who is told by the Resident that he is committing the dignity of his master and disgracing himself by his action in the matter—The liabilities of the State ...	88 to 90
Major Davidson visits the Minister, and demands the arrears of pay (ten lakhs of rupees) of the Contingent—General Fraser is permitted by his Government to give the Contingent two months' pay from his treasury—The Minister fails to keep his promise to pay the Contingent ...	90 to 92
The Resident advises that he will receive offers for bills on places where the Contingent is stationed—Suraj-ool-Moolk's want of veracity in his dealings—The Contingent eight months in arrears of pay—The Minister gives the Resident bills for Rs. 2,40,000 for the pay of the Contingent at outstations ...	92 to 93
The Nizam makes enquiries as to the extent of his indebtedness on account of the Contingent—Mr. Dighton issues a notice announcing the sale of the Nizam's mortgaged jewels in his possession—Postponement of the sale of the jewels—Mr. Dighton is paid a lakh of rupees on account of the mortgage—The advance of the money to Mr. Dighton is made by Boodan Khan on the condition that he shall retain 400 Rohillas in his service and that Ellabad shall be assigned to him for their pay ...	93 to 95
Irregularities in the drawing out of hooedees paid in discharge of the Contingent debt—Mr. Dighton receives a lakh of rupees from Boodan Khan on account of the mortgaged jewels and hands over to him a portion of the jewels ...	95 to 97
Payment of four lakhs on account of the Contingent by the Minister—Mr. Dighton carries the Nizam's mortgaged jewels to Madras, where they are offered for sale—The Nizam requests Omer bin Aox to lend him Rs. 1,50,000 and the latter immediately consents—The revenue of the Restored Districts and the Nizam's proposal to appropriate it to his own use ...	97 to 99

The Nizam, notwithstanding his promise to place the Restored Districts under the charge of Salar Jung, still holds them for his privy purse and neglects to relinquish them—Sir Salar Jung negotiates for a loan of a crore of rupees—Extract from the History of the Indian Administration of Lord Ellenborough—in his correspondence with the Duke of Wellington—Financial difficulties of the Nizam's Government in 1843 ... 99 to 101

Loans to State by the Arabs.

The Nizam orders the Arab Chiefs to abate their rate of interest on loans to the people, and to exert themselves to repress atrocities committed by their followers—The chiefs agree to carry out the Nizam's orders—The evils of Arab supremacy in the State—The chiefs endeavour to secure a settlement of the Arab claims—The Nizam arranges with Hussun-ood-Deen Khan for the payment of his debt ... 103 to 107

Hussun-ood-Deen Khan imprisoned by Bhaguzoor, an Arab creditor—His subsequent release through the intervention of the chiefs—The financial relations of the Arabs discussed—Issue of a proclamation concerning the Arabs—Rajah Ram Bux imprisoned in his own house by an Arab creditor—Rajah Gyan Chund imprisoned by an Arab creditor ... 107 to 109

The Cutwal of Hyderabad receives instructions to augment his police force—Disturbance regarding the adjustment of a debt due to Arabs from zemindars of the Khass Bissala—Settlement of the dispute—The Rajah of Wunpury flies to Hyderabad for protection from Arab creditors—The Arabs declare that the Government is precluded from trying their debtors on capital charges ... 109 to 111

The Arabs deny the right of the Nizam to reclaim jaghirs until the claims on them are satisfied—Slaughter of six sepoy of the Line by a party of Arabs acting under the direction of Bhownanee Sing—Attack on Meer Dubber Ali's house by Sultan Ghalib ... 111 to 112

The Resident's policy in dealing with the Arabs—Suraj-ood-Moolk proposes terms to the Arabs by which they are to hold themselves amenable to the civil courts and no longer to be brokers and money-lenders to the people—On his part he agrees to receive on the pay establishment of Government all Arabs who might be displaced by the order—The Arab chiefs are disappointed with Moulvie Ahmed's Court, because the Bench does not favour their especial partizans ... 112 to 114

Arrears of Pay.

A body of Sikhs assemble at the Minister's palace and clamour for arrears of pay—Temporary adjustment of the affair by a promise of payment—The Rohillas and the Minister's body-guard are also discontented because of arrears—Kusum-ood-Deen Khan, supported by two Pathan chiefs, takes post at the Minister's palace and refuses to move until his debt of sixteen lakhs is satisfied—Settlement of the dispute ... 117 to 118

Sultan Ghalib seeks a similar mode of redress and occupies a portion of the Minister's palace with his troops—Numerous mutinies of troops for arrears of pay—Mr. Dighton secures a settlement of his claim on Suraj-ood-Moolk—A body of 700 Sikhs assemble at the Minister's and secure the payment of a portion of their arrears ... 118 to 119

The Mandarees apply to the Minister for their pay and discharge—The troops given to the Judge of Porenda to enforce his orders refuse to act for want of pay—Discontentment of Captain Bechman's battalion—The Judge of Raichore returns to Hyderabad because his salary is not paid—Outrage by soldiers of the Khass Bissala to intimidate the Minister to settle their arrears—Arrears of pay of Judges ... 119 to 121

The Talukdars are requisitioned by the Nizam to advance money on account of the revenues—Mutiny of Line Wallas ... 121 to 122

Shums-ool-Oomrah on becoming Minister adopts the system of paying two months' pay to all the departments in arrears—Denunciation of corruption under Shums-ool-Oomrah's régime—Meer Fattah Ali, the Nizam's brother, visits his father's tomb and threatens to remain there until his arrears of salary are paid—He is ultimately persuaded to return to his home ... 122 to 123

Boodun Khan forcibly detains Rajah Rung Row to secure a settlement of his arrears—The Nizam orders the payment of the Munsabdar's arrears—Record posted at the Residency, complaining of the drain caused upon the Nizam's exchequer by General Fraser's demands—The Punnee Afghans proceed to Rajah Ram Bux's palace to demand their arrears ... 123 to 124

Mutiny of the Line Wallas—Abdoola bin Ali demands a settlement of Arab claims for pay—Default in the pay of the Contingent—The system of regular payments broken—Necessity of European supervision if territory is assigned ... 124 to 125

The Munsabdar's represent to the Nizam their deplorable condition and solicit payment of their arrears—Mutiny and disbandment of a body of Line Wallas—Assembly of a body of disaffected Sikhs in the Nizam's camp ... 125 to 126

Slaughter of the Pathans who importuned Suraj-ood-Moolk to pay their arrears—Settlement of the Sikh claims—The Minister is prevented from attending upon the Nizam by disaffected Pathans ... 126 to 127

The Minister takes up his residence within the precincts of the Nizam's palace to induce the Nizam to pay him forty lakhs of rupees from his private resources—The Contingent receives three months' pay—The Minister fails to redeem his engagement to pay the Contingent—Hoodless given by Suraj-ood-Moolk for the pay of the Contingent are dishonoured—Financial arrangements ... 127 to 129

Currency.

Debasement of the coinage at the Gudwal Mint—Plunder of a quantity of coin sent to Gudwal for debasement—Extortions practised by officials in assessing transit dues ... 133 to 134

Debasement of the coinage by the Zemindars of Goomtikal and Narainpet—The Nizam orders that bad coin of the Gudwal and Seeger mints shall not be current—Suppression of the Seeger mint—Opulent sarkars detected counterfeiting current coin—Seizure of counterfeit coins ... 134 to 136

Effects of the debasement of the currency—State of bill negotiations consequent upon the debased coinage—Exchange in its bearings upon the remittance to the British Government ... 136 to 141

The Zemindar of Gudwal is induced by Salar Jung to enter into an engagement to close his mint—Discussion of the currency question ... 141 to 142

The Government of India directs the Resident to send down to the mint for recoinage all local coins in the treasuries of the several districts, and orders supplies of Company's rupees to be sent to Hyderabad from Madras and Bombay—Statement showing the condition of the money market—The policy of making the Company's rupee a legal tender in Hyderabad territory discussed.	142 to 143
Suppression of the district mints concerned in the coining of bad money—Assay of coins current in the Nizam's dominions—Proposed recoinage of money of a corresponding fineness to the Company's currency	143 to 144
The Resident directs that the Company's rupee having been established as the currency in the Raichore Doab, the troops serving in those districts in future shall be paid in that coinage.	144 to 146
Purbhoo Dass, the Mint Master, discovered debasing the coinage—The Rajah of Wungary attends at Hyderabad to answer charges brought against him of levying war, of forgery and of coining money—Appointment of a commission to investigate the charges—The Rajah admits the charge of coining money, but pleads that he was licensed to coin the money by two Ministers—The Rajah is convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment	146 to 148
Relative values of Hyderabad currencies—A Marwarree shikook named Moolchund detected forging pie.	148

State Railway and Public Loans.

Railway from Solapore to Hyderabad and from Hyderabad to Kaddapah sanctioned and the Government of India. Railway from Solapore to Hyderabad commenced—The negotiations attending the construction of the railway from Goolburga to Hyderabad—Survey of the proposed route	151 to 152
Minute regarding the railway to Chanda by Colonel R. Stacley, R.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India—Importance of the railway for the development of the coal resources of Chanda; the cotton of Hinganghat, the forests of Aherce, and the navigation of the Godavary	152 to 154
Sir Salar Jung sanctions the construction of the railway from Goolburga to Hyderabad and issues a Persian proclamation inviting contributions to the scheme—Arrangements for the opening of the Khamgaon railway	154 to 155
Government resolution issued sanctioning the opening of the line to Goolburga on the 1st February 1870—The Nizam State Railway to be constructed on the broad gauge.	155 to 156
One-sided character of the arrangement made with the Nizam regarding the construction of the State railway, for which he was not only asked to give up all the required land to the British in perpetuity, but also to provide all the capital and furnish all the interest—The Government of India require Sir Salar Jung to cancel the appointment of a European gentleman employed to manage the financial affairs of the railway—Consequence of the action of Government	156 to 158
Preparations for the opening of the Hyderabad State Railway—Commercial and political importance of the railway	158 to 159
Festivities attendant upon the opening of the railway at Hyderabad	159 to 177
The route taken by the Hyderabad State Railway unsuitable from commercial and financial points of view—Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the railway is a great achievement and calculated not only to dissipate prejudices, but also to develop the rich resources of the country—The railway, even in first week of its existence, promises to pay its working expenses.	177 to 179

Suggestions for the improvement of the Customs and Postal arrangements—Continuation of the narrative describing the festivities at Hyderabad on the opening of the railway	179 to 185
Lord G. Hamilton states, in reply to a question from Sir G. Campbell in the House of Commons, that the Indian Government is in no degree responsible for the payment of the guaranteed interest of the Hyderabad State Railway, and that the Nizam is not liable to be sued in a British court of law	185 to 186
A State Bank to be established at Hyderabad and 25 lakhs of the railway loan to be invested in shares	186 to 187
The Hyderabad State Railway Loan—Deputation to the Secretary of State for India advocating the extension of railways in the Nizam's Dominions	187 to 188
Extract from "The Railways of India" by Captain Edward Davidson, R.E.—Arguments in favour of the Hyderabad route for the Madras Railway—The Bombay Government and the Resident at Hyderabad strongly recommend the formation of a railway to that city for military and political reasons—The alternative routes—The Government of India decide that the guaranteed branch line of communication between Bombay and Madras should follow the route by Goolburga and Raichore; that a guaranteed branch line should be constructed from some junction near Gooty to Bellary; and that if any company should be formed to make a branch line from Goolburga to Hyderabad it should receive a subsidy—Distances of the proposed routes—Objections to a through line passing through Hyderabad—Description of the railway routes from Solapore to Goolburga and from Goolburga to Raichore	188 to 190
Opening of the Khamgaon State Railway by the Viceroy (Lord Mayo) in the presence of Sir Salar Jung and other visitors—Banquet and festivities at Akola—Speeches by Mr. Saunders, the Viceroy, and Sir Salar Jung	191 to 200
Extract from "Further Papers relating to the Extension of Railway Communication in India"—Communication, dated 1st January 1868, from Sir Richard Temple, Resident at Hyderabad, to the Government of India, reporting the terms upon which a railway from Goolburga to Hyderabad could be undertaken—The Nizam consents to the project on the condition that in the event of members of his family and others leaving Hyderabad without his consent, they should be at once restored to him, without delay—Sir Richard states the grounds upon which the demand is based, and urges compliance with it—The Nizam fears that the construction of the railway will interfere with his sovereign rights, but is assured that those rights will be respected—Letter from Sir Richard Temple to the Government of India, stating that the Nizam would prefer that the note which his Minister had handed in, and a copy of which was answered, should be considered equivalent to a fresh article of treaty—Letter, dated 28th January 1868, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the First Assistant Resident in charge, Hyderabad Residency, announcing that the Government of India agreed without hesitation to the stipulation that the civil and criminal administrative arrangements on the railway should rest with the Nizam's Government; and that with reference to the other stipulation, whilst the Government could not introduce any special enactment to provide for the apprehension of the Nizam's relatives and others, who left the State contrary to his wishes, they were of opinion that His Highness should devise such police and other arrangements as would meet the difficulty—Letter, dated 25th March 1868, from First Assistant Resident in charge, Hyderabad Residency, to Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, intimating	

that the arguments conveyed in the foregoing despatch had had their due weight with the Nizam, and had induced him to withdraw the stipulation on which he previously insisted—Letter, dated 10th April 1863, from Sir Richard Temple, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Resident at Hyderabad, acknowledging the cordial appreciation of the Governor-General in Council of the spirit in which His Highness had accepted the views of His Excellency in this matter	201 to 205
Letter, dated 26th January 1865, from G. U. Yale, Esq., C.B., Resident at Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, forwarding an application from several of the principal firms and merchants of Bombay for concessions to construct branch railways in Hyderabad—Mr. Yale's reply to the application, dated 23rd January 1865, stating that four of the lines specified in the letter of the applicants lie in Berar, the first being from Buldhara on the rail to Oomrawattoe, a distance of seven miles; the second from Juliam on the rail to Khamgam, a distance of about six miles; the third from Akola to Akote, about six miles; the fourth from Moortampoor to Karanj, about 20 miles—The Resident's suggestions as to the concessions which should be made to the applicants—Letter, dated 1st March 1865, from Colonel R. Strachey, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, on the subject of the advisability of constructing branch lines as feeders to the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways—Letter from Colonel Strachey, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., forwarding papers relative to the proposed construction of branch railways as feeders to the Nagpore branch of the G. I. P. Railway in the Berar	206 to 209
Letter, dated 29th December 1862, from Lieutenant-Colonel R. Strachey, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., to the Secretary to Government of Bombay in the Railway Department, relative to the construction of a branch railway from Sholapore to Hyderabad—Enumeration of the objections to the adoption of the Hyderabad route for the Madras Railway—Letter, dated 29th December 1862, from Colonel Strachey to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Railway Department, forwarding copies of correspondence with the Bombay Government regarding the line to be followed in connecting the G. I. P. Railway at Sholapore with the Madras lines—Letter, dated 27th January 1863, from A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government of Port St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., acknowledging receipt of the letter's letter of the 29th ultimo, and stating that, viewing the question with reference to political and military considerations, the Madras Government have no hesitation in giving preference to the Hyderabad lines—Letter, dated 12th February 1863, from Lieutenant-Colonel Rivers, R.E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the P. W. D., to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., replying to the objections of the Government of India to the construction of the Madras Railway via Hyderabad—Letter, dated 22nd September 1863, from Lieutenant-Colonel Rivers, to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. Graham, the Chief Resident Engineer, to the Secretary G. I. P. Railway, submitting the general results of the last season's operations, with a diagram showing the course of the three lines under consideration, and the length by each route between Sholapore and Cuddapah—Letter, dated 22nd October 1863, from Lieutenant-Colonel Rivers, R.E., to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., submitting copies of reports by Mr. Graham, the Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, on the surveys carried out during the last cold	

season for a line from Sholapore to Hyderabad, and one from a point 65 miles on that line to Raichore—Bombay Government concurs with the Committee of Directors in thinking that the proposed line to Hyderabad is in every way to be preferred both to the original one via Moodgal and to that via Raichore to Goony—Requests sanction of the line, and states concessions which should be asked of the Nizam's Government	209 to 222
Letter, dated 17th November 1863, from G. U. Yale, Esq., Resident at Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., discussing the respective merits of the alternative routes for the Madras Railway—Note, dated 8th March 1864, by Colonel Strachey, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., on the subject of Bombay and Madras junction Railway—Letter recapitulates former proceedings in the matter, deals with the arguments used in favour of each of the alternative routes, and recommends the construction of the railway by the route via Goolburga in preference to either of the other routes—Minute by the Hon. Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., member of the Council of the Governor-General, dated 23rd March 1864, expressing an opinion that the guaranteed railway should be taken through Hyderabad with a branch from Cuddapah to Bellary—Communication, dated 4th April 1864, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, recommending that the line via Raichore should be adopted for the main branch line, and at the same time expressing an opinion that all needful encouragement should be given to facilitate the early construction of a branch line from Goolburga to Hyderabad—Communication from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated 21st May 1864, concurring in the recommendations of the latter with regard to the route to be taken by the Madras Railway	222 to 241
Letter, dated 15th July 1864, from Colonel Strachey, R.E., to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Railway Department, expressing an opinion that the main line of the Nizam's Railway might best be carried to Secunderabad, with a branch to Hyderabad—Letter, dated 10th July 1864, from Colonel Strachey, R.E., to the Resident at Hyderabad, requesting that the necessary measures may be taken to select a suitable site for a Railway station at Secunderabad—Letter, dated 15th July 1864, from Colonel Strachey, R.E., to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, P. W. D., requesting that the necessary orders may be issued by the Government of Madras for the construction of the lines approved by the Secretary of State	241 to 242
Letter, dated 11th June 1864 from T. R. Watt, Esq., Secretary London Board, G. I. P. Extension Railway Company, Limited, to the Under-Secretary of State for India, suggesting that with regard to the branch line from Goolburga to Hyderabad, the Company should undertake the construction upon the basis of terms analogous to those proposed for the Indore Branch—Letter, dated 1st July 1864, from T. R. Watt, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., relative to the construction of the branch line from Goolburga to Hyderabad—Letter, dated 25th August 1864, from Colonel R. Strachey, R.E., to the Secretary London Board, G. I. P. Extension Railway Company, Limited, stating that the official conditions approved by the Government of India for the construction of the Indore branch have been laid before the Board, who will therefore be in a position to make a definite proposal of terms for the construction of the Hyderabad branch—Letter, dated 25th August 1864, from Colonel Strachey, R.E., to the Resident at Hyderabad, requesting him to ascertain upon what terms the Nizam would assist the project for the construction of the Railway to Hyderabad by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Extension Company, Limited.	242 to 244

Letter, dated 8th August 1864, from Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rivers, R.E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Railway Department, to Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., requesting that the Government of India will instruct the Resident at Hyderabad to conclude the necessary arrangements for obtaining possession of the land for the line and stations, and inform the Bombay Government of the arrangements made on this point—Letter, dated 10th June 1864, from T. R. Wall, Esq., to the Secretary to the Bombay Committee, respecting the construction of the Madras Railway—Letter, dated 6th September 1867, from Major G. Price, Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, P. W. D., to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., recapitulating the various proposals made from time to time for the construction of the Hyderabad Railway, and stating the considerations in favour of the British Government granting the concession of a guarantee or other subsidy for the scheme	244 to 247
Minute by Sir G. U. Yule on the subject of a railway, or tramway to connect the city of Hyderabad and Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolaram with the Madras and Bombay Railways, dated 18th March 1867— <i>Précis</i> of correspondence on the subject of connecting Hyderabad with the G. I. P. Railway Line, dated 27th August 1867.	247 to 250
Return of imports in Hyderabad for the year 1876 F.	251 to 252
Minute, dated 3rd October 1867, by the Hon. G. N. Taylor on the proposed branch to connect Hyderabad with the G. I. P. Railway, with minute by the Hon. Sir Henry Durand, expressing concurrence therein—Minutes recommend the immediate construction of the Railway from Goolbarga to Hyderabad	253 to 255
Minute, dated 10th October 1867, by the Hon. Sir G. U. Yule, K.C.S.I., C.B., recommending the construction of a Railway connecting the Secunderabad Cantonment with the Bombay and Madras line—Minute speaks of the military, political and commercial advantages of the line, and discusses the best route for the line to take, and the financial and other arrangements which would have to be made with the Nizam—Minute by Sir W. R. Mansfield, expressing concurrence.	255 to 257
Minute, dated 31st October 1867, by Lord Lawrence, then Governor-General of India, on the subject of the Railway to Hyderabad—Minute expresses an opinion that the scheme should stand over until it could be taken up as a part of a general plan for the further development of Indian Railways	257 to 260
Despatch, dated 6th December 1867, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, forwarding copies of the minutes of the Hon. Mr. Taylor, the Hon. Sir G. U. Yule and Lord Lawrence—Despatch, dated 8th February 1868, from Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, acknowledging receipt of the latter's despatch of the 6th December 1867	260 to 261
Extract from "Further Papers relating to the Extension of Railway Communication in India," including correspondence relating to the construction of branch Railways in the Berars	261 to 275

Miscellaneous.

Reply of a correspondent signing himself "Anti-Humbog" to "Ryot's" letter regarding Hyderabad affairs—The non-interference system—Mr. Dighton's connection with Hyderabad affairs	279 to 282
Death of Hakeem Ghulam Hussain, the President of the Civil Court of Hyderabad; his character—Case of <i>sutter</i> at Hyderabad—Mr. Dighton's influence with General Fraser	282 to 285

Bankruptcy of the Parsee house of Pestonjee and Meerjee—Failure of five other firms—Fabrication of Residency archives—Suppression of letters to the Resident by the Hyderabad Postmaster—The Minister's interference with the Postmaster	285 to 287
Specimens of the fabricated papers in circulation—Suraj-ul-Moolk endeavours to limit the intercourse of Colonel Low with the Nizam—The revenues of Mr. Dighton's districts	287 to 288
Zyn-ul-abood-Deen expelled from the city of Hyderabad at the instance of Suraj-ul-Moolk's mother—The Minister restores Sultan Nuzar-ul-Moolk to the situations from which he was ejected at the instance of the Resident—Ramswamy's case	288 to 289
Floods at Hyderabad—Instances of the gullibility of the people of Hyderabad—Points arising out of Ramswamy's case—History of Ramswamy's connection with Hyderabad—Postponement of the trial	289 to 293
The Minister endeavours to dispossess Ramswamy Modallier of his firm and <i>jakhs</i> on the ground that his accounts were fraudulent, and that he was a rebel in arms against the Government—General Fraser requires an explanation of the charges	293 to 295
The Nizam's Government requires the Resident to confiscate the houses of the persons of his Court living in the precincts of the Residency and at the cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolaram—The Resident declines to accede to the request—Brigadier James forwards several petitions against Ramswamy's successor in the customs department at Secunderabad—Outbreak at the Residency Cutwal's choultry	295 to 297
Text of the agreement entered into between the Secretary of State and the Bank of Bengal for the establishment of a branch bank at Hyderabad—Rajooro Veriah's case—The heir-apparent is alleged to have addressed two letters to the Resident on the subject of public affairs	297 to 301
The Nizam objects to Suraj-ul-Moolk's intimacy with the English community—The Resident's mode of communicating with the Minister—The Resident's demand for the redress of an outrage committed by Arabs on a guard of Company's <i>sepoys</i>	301 to 303
Dismissal of Ghulam Kuvie Khan from his post in the correspondence department—Rohilla disturbance at Kullianee—Failure of <i>sahokars</i> at Bolaram	303 to 304
Akbar Jahl's property reported to be worth a million sterling—Establishment of a hospital at Hyderabad by Suraj-ul-Moolk—Value of the Dary-i-Noor diamond.	304 to 305
The Nizam's family pensions in arrears—Issue of the orders for the pensioning of the local officers of the Hyderabad Contingent—Death of the Bajah of Nagpore—Reported despatch of Company rupees to Hyderabad for circulation in the Nizam's dominions	305 to 306
Death of Mr. Bushby; his popularity—Review of past Residents at Hyderabad, and speculations as to the appointment of a successor to Mr. Bushby—Substitution of the name of the founder of Hyderabad for that of the King of Delhi on the Hyderabad coinage—Rumoured proposal by the British Government to disarm mercenary tribes at Hyderabad; alarm of the Arabs at the news—The British cantonments at Secunderabad entrenched—Prevalence of rumours at Hyderabad adverse to the British	306 to 308

	PAGES
Curious attempt at swindling by a female—Attempted immolation of a Brahmin girl by her father at Hyderabad	308 to 309
Colonel Davidson's installation at Hyderabad—The shoe question—Death of Colonel Davidson; his character and influence—Circulation of <i>jeaneer</i> cakes in Hyderabad territory—The prohibition of the Nizam's Government regarding the exportation of grain	309 to 311
Delay of the British Government in appointing a Resident at Hyderabad—Speculations as to the appointment of a successor to Colonel Davidson—Establishment of a Court of Appeal at Hyderabad and elaboration of a Criminal Code by Sir Salar Jung	311 to 312
Appointment of a Civil Magistrate to the cantonment of Hyderabad—Abolition of the native <i>cutchaks</i> and appointment of an English Superintendent of Police and English constabulary in its place—Influx of immigrants from British territory into the Nizam's Dominions	312 to 313
Expected arrival of Mr. Yule at Hyderabad—Arrival at Hyderabad of a native oculist who pretends to cure cataracts without any surgical operation—Introduction of European customs and novelties into Hyderabad	313 to 314
The Nizam orders that the low caste women of the corps of guards placed over his zenana shall either turn Mussulmans or be dismissed from his service—Official communications from the British Government to the Resident tampered with by a Jemadar, who on conviction is sentenced to five years' imprisonment.	314 to 315
Liberal subscriptions at Hyderabad in aid of the sufferers from the Masulipatam disaster—Establishment of a Small Cause Court at Secunderabad—Alteration in customs duties at Hyderabad	315 to 318
Mr. Saunders arrives at Hyderabad and presents his credentials to the Nizam in full durbar—Description of the durbar—Festivities at Sir Salar Jung's palace in honour of Mr. Saunders' arrival	318 to 320
Persecution of the deceased Rajah of Shorapore—Expected arrival of Major Hastings Fraser at Hyderabad—Moor Akbar Ali invested with the title of Khan Bahadur by the Nizam	320 to 322
Exportation of grain from Hyderabad to British territory—The cotton trade at Jamina—Increase of the cultivation in the district—Frauds in the trade by the dealers—Establishment of a cotton ginning and pressing company—Suspected case of poisoning at Secunderabad—Levy of an export duty on cotton	322 to 324
The Government of India grant a salute of 17 guns to the Ameer-i-Kaboor of Hyderabad—Pictures of Hyderabad notables, painted by Mr. Theodore Jensen, an artist—Description of the improvements made in the city of Goolbarga—Art exhibition at Hyderabad	324 to 327
Visit of Lord Northbrook and Sir Philip Wodehouse to the caves of Ellora in company with Sir Salar Jung—Prevalence of infanticide and secret murder amongst Brigandies in the Nizam's dominions—Social characteristics of the tribe	327 to 332
Proposed introduction of the tramway system into Hyderabad—Hyderabad almanac and directory—Investigation of charges of fraud brought against Major Prossford, Military Secretary of the Hyderabad State, at the instance of Major Rooke, the officer in command of the Nizam's regular troops—Dismissal of the charges and removal of Major Rooke from his appointment	332 to 334
Construction of gifts at Hyderabad for presentation to the Princes of Wales—Private visits of Hyderabad nobles to the Viceroy at Bombay—Accident to the Nizam whilst driving through the city—Captain Burton's description of a ride through Hyderabad	334 to 338

	PAGES
Entertainment by the Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomrah in honour of Sir Richard Meade—Captain Burton's description of Haywood's grave—The Meer Alum tank and tombs of the Golconda kings—Cock-fighting at Hyderabad	338 to 346
Appointment of the Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomrah to the office of co-administrator rendered vacant by the death of his brother—Durbar held by the Nizam to invest the Nawab	346 to 348
Support by the State of children deserted by their parents during the famine—Generosity of the Government—Closing of the Akbar Gunj dispensary in consequence of the departure from Hyderabad of Dr. Nancy Monahan—Proclamation day at Hyderabad	348 to 349
Sir Richard Meade's opinion of the famine administration of the Nizam's Government—Description of the <i>Luzoor</i> ceremony	349 to 352
Death of Muhammad Shahab-ool-Deen at Comrawuttee—Reforms at Hyderabad, Chulderghaut and Saifabad—The Hyderabad Civil Engineering College and Medical School	352 to 354
Origin of the action brought against the Co-Regent by his nephews—The Davidson intrigues—Incidents preceding Akbar-ool-Dowlah's death—Origin of Shums-ool-Oomrah's family—Relation of the circumstances leading up to the bringing of the action against the Co-Regent	354 to 361
Description of the Jehan-Namah gardens and of the city of Hyderabad—Continuation of the narrative of the action brought by the Co-Regent's nephews—Engagement of an English barrister to conduct the case—The barrister is prohibited from attending the inquiry held into the case—Comments on the case.	361 to 371
Review of Mr. Fardunji Jamshodji's book "A Peasant Life in the North-Eastern Deccan"	371 to 377
Decision of the nephews' case in favour of the Co-Regent—Comments on the case—The Co-Regent's influence with Sir Richard Meade—Defence of the action of Sir Richard Meade and the Co-Regent in the nephews' case—The Co-Regent's interference with the law courts denied	377 to 386
Speech delivered by Nawab Muckarram-ool-Dowlah at a meeting at Hyderabad in aid of the Irish Famine Relief Fund—Comments on the official action in the nephews' case—The papers in the case sent to the Governor-General in Council for consideration—Sir Salar Jung's treatment by the Government of India—Discussion of the merits of the case	386 to 396
Compilation of a gazetteer of the Nizam's dominions—Hyderabad contributions to the Irish Famine Relief Fund—Famine administration in Hyderabad—Appointment of Miss White as medical attendant to the Nizam's family	396 to 399
Mr. Knight, the editor of the London <i>Statesman</i> , presented in London by the Co-Regent of Hyderabad for libel—Report of the case—Description of Goolbarga.	399 to 406
Circulation of an official statement that the Co-Regent instituted his action for libel against Mr. Knight without any previous notice of his intention to the Government of India—Mr. Knight appeals to the princes and people of India to assist him in his defence—Postponement of the case	406 to 414
Famine administration in the Nizam's dominions—Departure of Sir Richard Meade from Hyderabad—Sketch of his career	414 to 418
Letter from Sir George U. Yule to Mr. Knight, encouraging him to continue the defence of his case—The Attorney-General of England issues a writ directing that all further proceedings in the <i>Statesman</i> libel case shall be stopped	418 to 422

The official denial to the statement that Sir Salar Jung was threatened with deportation—commented upon—Questions in Parliament regarding the truth of the statements contained in the <i>Statesman's</i> articles	432 to 436
Alleged excesses of the Nizam—Mr. W. Digby's pamphlet on "The Indian Problems for English Consideration"—Sir Salar Jung as a land reformer—Revenue farming abolished—Right in the soil conferred on the tenants—Abolition of payment in kind—Justice administration in famine times—Comparison favourable to native administration—Indian opinion on increase of famines	436 to 443
Extracts from "Men and Events of My Time in India" by Sir Richard Temple—Sir Richard Temple that the British Government was maintaining the Subsidiary Force and strengthening it beyond that specified in the treaty—His meeting with Sir Salar Jung and Shams-ool-Oomrah—Catalogue of birds of the Peninsula of India	443 to 444
Comments on the Attorney-General's writ stopping all further proceedings in the <i>Statesman's</i> libel case	444 to 446
Return of Nawab Musfir-ool-Dowlah to Hyderabad from England—Mr. O'Donnell asks in the House of Commons whether the report of an outbreak in the Goodbergs' jail is correct, and threatens to ask some delicate questions with regard to Sir Salar Jung and his treatment by great officials in India—Denial of the statement that the Amere-i-Kaboor was induced to bring his action against Mr. Knight by the Government of India	446 to 447
Death of Shams-ool-Oomrah, Amere-i-Kaboor, Co-Regent of Hyderabad, at the age of 69—Sketch of his antecedents—The funeral ceremonies—Effect of the Co-Regent's death in staying all further legal proceedings in the <i>Statesman's</i> libel case—Criticism of his career—Improbability of the appointment of a new Co-Regent to succeed the Amere-i-Kaboor	448 to 454
The deceased Co-Regent leaves two sons, Koorshid Jah and Ikbal-ool-Dowlah, between whom the deceased nobleman's property is to be equally divided—Bashoor-ool-Dowlah succeeds to the title of Amere-i-Kaboor—Condemnation of the criticisms published on the deceased Shams-ool-Oomrah's career—The reasons which dictated his appointment to the Co-Regency	454 to 457
Sketch of Sir Richard Meade's career—Visit of Nawab Bashoor-ool-Dowlah to Ceylon for the purpose of visiting the tomb of a Mahomedan prophet—Return of the Nawab to Hyderabad from his tour in Southern India—Government sanctions the establishment of a volunteer force at Hyderabad—Major-General Glasford appointed head of the survey in the Nizam's dominions	457 to 459
Extract from Colonel Meadows Taylor's "Story of My Life"—Description of the Nizam—Services rendered to the Nizam by the writer in providing escorts for His Highness's sister, who left her husband, the Lord of Kallianes, owing to his ill usage, and in amicably settling a dispute between the Nizam and his brother, Mefariz-ool-Dowlah	459 to 461
Reviews of Mr. Fardunji Jamshedji's work "Peasantry of Aurangabad"	461 to 466
Irish Relief Fund collections at Hyderabad—Four students from the Hyderabad High School successful in the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University—Proposed Exhibition of natural and art products at Hyderabad	466 to 469
Expected publication of the papers and correspondence of the late General James Stuart Fraser—Sir Richard Meade's visit to Simla—Improved financial condition of the Nizam's Government	469 to 473
Extract from <i>Index Geographicus Indicus</i> —Statistics relating to, and description of, the Berars—Description of the Nizam's dominions	472 to 475

Correspondence relating to the conduct of famine relief in the Nizam's dominions—Article entitled "An afternoon with Shams-ool-Oomrah"	475 to 478
Departure of the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung from Hyderabad for Delhi	478
Visit of the Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomrah and of Sir Salar Jung's sons (the Nawabs Mir Laik Ali and Mir Saadat Ali) to England—Presentation to the Queen—Banquet at the Mansion House	478 to 480
Destructive floods at Hyderabad	480

Miscellaneous (Historical).

Extract from Rawlinson's "Kaiser Namah," canto III.—The Nizams of the Deccan—Origin of the family of the Nizam—The Nawab Abid Kuli Khan, a celebrated ancestor of the family, arrives at Delhi in 1655 from Bokhara—His reception, preferment and death—His son Shahab-ud-din succeeds him—Shahab-ud-din's career—He is invested with the title of Ghazi-ud-din and assists in the capture of Bejapoor by Aurangzeb—Appointed to the Government of Berar—His subsequent career	481 to 484
Birth of Nizam-ul-Moolk and his rise to the position of ruler of the Deccan—Deccan history from the death of Mubarriz Khan to the death of Nizam-ul-Moolk	484 to 528
Account of the coming of Ahmed Khan Abidli into India and of his defeat by the Emperor's Army—The affairs of Nizam-ul-Dowlah and circumstances which took place after his death	528 to 558
Affairs of Salabat Jung—Transactions of Asif Jah II	558 to 588
Account of the imprisonment of Mursad Khan and Hummut Khan in the Fort of Muhammadnugger, and of the Nizam's removing from Hyderabad in order to relieve the mind of Shuja-ul-Moolk, Basulat Jung	588 to 589
Account of Nawab Shiri Jung and his descendants—Account of the Nawab Dargha Kuli Khan Salar Jung	589 to 594
Account of the journey of the Nizam to assist the English chiefs in punishing Hyder Ali Khan, and what happened subsequently until his return to Hyderabad	594 to 596
Account of Hyder Ali Khan—Brief notice of Muhammad Ali Khan Wahajah, and the cause of his alliance with the English	596 to 600
Events which took place after the return of Asif Jah II. from his journey to Arkat to Hyderabad—Journey of Ruku-ud-Dowlah to Ellichpur and murder of Narayan Rao at the instigation of Raghumath, and other troubles that followed	600 to 607
Account of the alliance of the Poonah Brahmins with the Nizam in order to punish Raghumath Rao and what took place afterwards—Events that happened after the assassination of Ruku-ud-Dowlah to the return of the Nizam to Hyderabad after the taking of the fort of Narmal from Iksham Jung, son of Zafar-ud-Dowlah	607 to 612
Events which happened after Raghumath Rao took shelter with the English—Events which happened after the Nizam went into quarters at Aurangabad up to his expedition to punish Iksham Jung	612 to 623
The expedition against Iksham Jung—Narrative of events which took place after the return of the Nawab Asif Jah II. to Hyderabad down to his death	623 to 627

Account of the visit of the Nizam to the banks of the Bhimara and his interview there with the chief of the Marathas, and of their decision to chastise Tipu Sultan—Account of the Nizam's expedition with the Marathas to furnish Tipu Sultan, and of his return thence to Hyderabad and what took place afterwards... 629 to 639

Account of Mohan Rao Pinglish and of the capture of the fort of Radnur and Chinar and Madhapur, and the taking prisoners of the Zemindars of that place by the victorious army—Journey of the Nizam to the fort of Pangal and flight of Kuth-ul-din Khan from the battlefield, and capture of Kamman and Karpah. 639 to 643

Arrival of Lord Cornwallis from Calcutta to deal with the affairs of Tipu Sultan and the mission of Muzaffar-ul-Mulk and Rajah Tejwant with the Nizam's army to assist the English, and flight of Tipu's army—Conclusion ... 643 to 656

VOL. V.

Administration.

The demerits of the non-interference system considered—The conduct of the Resident calculated to promote the welfare of the people and maintain the dignity of the British Government—Derangement of the monetary system consequent upon the practice of allowing petty chiefs to exercise the privilege of coining money—Trial of the Hyderabad Wahabees by three Commissioners, Messrs. Armstrong, Malcolm and Hutton, and three native gentlemen of the Durbar—The British Commissioners direct the release of 30 or 40 of the prisoners but say nothing as to the remainder, whose guilt is left to be inferred—Injustice of allowing the prisoners to remain in goal without a declaration as to their guilt or innocence—Implicit deference of the Minister to the supposed wishes of the Resident—The non-interference system detrimental to Bombay trade in particular and to internal improvements in general—Bad roads in the Nizam's Dominions the cause of the delays in the Mail Service and the restriction of trading enterprises... 1 to 9

The libel case, *Dighton v. Esamier*, decided on three issues in favour of Mr. Dighton; comments of the *Economist* on the judgment—Imprisonment of the Nizam's Finance Ministers by officers of the Risala Khana for arrears of pay—Arrest of the mutineers—Rumoured appointment of Rajah Ram Bux as *Peishkar* under Suraj-ool-Moolk—Prosperous condition of the new Medical School at Hyderabad—Alleged dissensions in Suraj-ool-Moolk's cabinet—The satisfactory condition of Courts of Justice at Hyderabad—Chunda Sahib and Osman Khan appointed by Azim Khan to the districts of Bigundal, Warungal and Khumason—Interview between General Fraser and the Nizam—Issue of proclamation ordering the dismissal of Arab mercenaries, and directing Arab creditors to submit their claims to the Nizam's Courts of Justice for adjudication—Terms of order are equitable and judicious, but the Arabs are dissatisfied with its provisions—Gumar-ool-deen Khan is desired to submit his claims to Azim Ali Khan—Ghosee Khan vanishes Nalgunda to make room for Mr. Dighton ... 9 to 15

Nizam consents to the abolition of *Suttee* in his dominions—Rumours of improvements in the Administration—District holders to be paid by salary instead of by a percentage on the Collections—Rumoured stoppage of the Mint—Ghosee Khan placed in charge of the Akole and Argung districts—Proposal to

place the management of the territorial revenues in the hands of Englishmen—Assembly of Arabs to discuss the proclamation issued concerning them—A remonstrance is addressed to the Minister that his proclamation breathes a marked spirit of hostility towards them—The Minister replies that neither the Nizam nor himself intend to disband the Arabs—Postoffice's accounts are audited by Azim Ali Khan and are passed with a high eulogium upon his abilities ... 15 to 18

Suraj-ool-Mulk breaks his engagement with Ismail Khan, the Nawab of Ellichpore—The Minister's bad faith—Financial embarrassments of the Nizam's Government—The Minister's Darbar the scene of continual brawls—Officers of Government hustled by subordinates for arrears of pay—Prevalence of gang robberies owing to predatory habits of undisciplined Rohillas—The Resident complains of the Minister's conduct—Incompetence and mal-administration of Suraj-ool-moolk; instances of mismanagement and corruption—Stormy conference between the Resident and Suraj-ool-Moolk—The Nizam's treasury depleted of silver—Rajah Ram Bux solicits and obtains a residence in the Nizam's palace as a refuge from the violence of Arab creditors—Confinement of the Rajah of Gooramatkul by a band of Arabs—The Nizam reprimands Suraj-ool-Moolk for giving districts to Mr. Dighton—The Minister requires an advance from talookdars on account of revenue—Prevalence of gang robberies—The Company's post plundered ... 18 to 25

Mr. Dighton and Azim Ali disclaim having been placed in charge of districts—Complaints against Mr. Dighton's Naik by the Zemindars of Nalgonda, Warungal and Khumason—The Nizam demands of the Minister payment of arrears on account of his household—Seizure of the Zemindar of Isdor by Sikhs—General Fraser proceeds to the Rohilla camp to induce them to lay down their arms—Suggested improvements in the administration by Suraj-ool-Moolk—Interview between the Resident and the Minister—Stoppage of Mr. Dighton's bank in consequence of disagreements amongst the shareholders—The Resident proposes to the Nizam that duties on produce from British territories shall be levied at the frontier; objections urged against the proposition—Parsee merchants of the cantonments propose to petition against the measure—Grant of a written commission to Mr. Dighton to take charge of very extensive districts—Rumoured opposition of the Governor-General to Mr. Dighton's nomination—The condition of the Nizam's Dominions contrasted with that of France before the Revolution—The Nizam draws Rs. 90,000 from the Minister on account of family pensions due to His Highness—Projected appointment of a *Peishkar* by the Nizam—Forgery of papers bearing the Government Seal—The Nizam persistently absents himself from his capital—Disagreement between the Finance Minister and the Goswams in consequence of the erosion of the former to pay a lakh of Rupees borrowed by Suraj-ool-Moolk on his guarantee. 26 to 34

Illegal exactions in the Customs Department—Failure of the Minister to carry out proposed improvements, including the repression of corruption at the Court, the abolition of the system of *azwan*, the abolition of the system of giving assignments on the revenues of the country, and the discharge of the Sikhs and Aligoes—The proclamation has no other effect than to cause the dismissal of the parties prescribed (Arabs, Sikhs, Afghans and Rohillas) from the service of certain individuals but not from all—Failure of the Minister's measures—Ismail Khan resists the attempt of Ghosee Khan to dispossess him of his *jayahir*—The Nizam encamps outside the City and refuses to return—Childishness of the attempt of the Nizam to make it appear that he must desert his capital because of General Fraser's predilection for a Minister whom he dislikes—A body of

Rohillas importune General Fraser to redress their grievances—Azim Ali Khan continues to reside in his Court notwithstanding General Fraser's remonstrances—Mee Kurmut Ali informs the Minister that seven hundred deported Rohillas have returned—The Nizam remonstrates against Mr. Dighton being placed in charge of districts and the Government of India prohibits Mr. Dighton's employment—Rajah Shamboe Persaud is placed in nominal charge of the districts, but throws up his appointment owing to the pretensions of Mr. Dighton and Azim Ali—Subsequently he is re-invested with the charge, and exercises power in the districts through Mr. Dighton's deputies—The Nizam refuses to return from his encampment to the city—A party of Brahmins put in irons for asserting that Mr. Dighton had been dispossessed of his district—The Nizam orders his Minister to quit his camp for the city—The Nizam decides not to return to his Capital until his absence is marked by the Government of India, when he intends expressing a desire for the removal of his Minister—He punishes several of his servants for urging him to return	34 to 44
Petition by Brahmins to the Resident against Mr. Dighton's conduct—Mr. Dighton prevails upon General Fraser not to dismiss Azim Ali from his Court—Nalgonda is held by a mob of Mr. Dighton's under the command of Omar bin Asoo—Mr. Dighton writes to the <i>Englishman</i> to contradict that he is employed by the Nizam's Government—Criticism of the communication by the Editor of the journal—Management of revenue districts considered—Ismail Khan attempts a settlement of his account with the Minister—The Nizam after remaining seventy-seven days in tents returns to the Capital—The Nizam refuses to receive his Minister—Mr. Dighton's denial criticized by the <i>Englishman</i> correspondent—Mr. Dighton's reply to the criticisms of the Press—Suraj-ool-Moolk gives the Nizam an assurance that he has never employed Mr. Dighton—The <i>Englishman</i> correspondent's reply to Mr. Dighton's defence	44 to 60
Death of Ismail Khan, the jaghirdar of Ellichpore—Captain Boardman's newly raised troops mutiny for arrears of pay and imprison their commander—Azim Ali Khan gives decisions in undecided suits—Suraj-ool-Moolk informs the Resident that he will exact the restoration of mortgaged jaghires—The inhabitants of Poreinda petition the Minister regarding depredations upon their property by robbers—The Minister authorizes the Subookar Igroo Ram to rear a village within six miles of the city and to hold a market in it once a week. The Nizam orders the public buildings in the village to be dismantled and takes measures to suppress trading intercourse between it and other villages. On Ismail Khan's death Ghees Khan endeavours at the Minister's instance to dispossess his family of the estates, but is repelled by Ghoolan Hossain Khan. The Nizam in the meantime determines to sequester the property himself and despatches Dilawar-ool-Dowlah with an armed force to Ellichpore to carry out his intentions. The troops are subsequently withdrawn, and Major Onslow, the Brigadier at Ellichpore, warns Ghoolan Hossain Khan as to the danger he incurs by levying troops, designating the net refractoriness and rebellion—Comments on the policy of the Resident	60 to 65
Colonel Low, the officiating Resident, has an introductory interview with the Nizam and is cordially received by His Highness—The Nizam expresses a desire for the execution of reforms—Receipt of a letter from Lord Dalhousie and interview between the Nizam and the Resident—A party of leading Subookars wait upon Suraj-ool-Moolk and request his permission to present the <i>nuzars</i> at the <i>Hote</i>	
festival for the Nizam—Suraj-ool-Moolk endeavours to deter them from taking their complaints to the Nizam—Interview between Suraj-ool-Moolk and Colonel Low—Hossain Khan collects the revenues of the Ellichpore Jaghir—Ghees Khan relinquishes his district of Akote for want of funds and will probably lose Omrawattee for the same cause	65 to 69
Proposed suppression of mortgages and mortgages of jaghires—A commission from the Company's Government suggested as the surest method of effecting reforms—Advantages of such a transfer adverted to—General Fraser resumes charge of his districts—The Nizam complains that the pensions of his family are twenty-four months in arrear, amounting to twenty-eight lakhs—Suraj-ool-Moolk succeeds in obtaining orders upon Talookdars to pay into the treasury the sum of twenty-eight lakhs of rupees—Difficulties attending the discounting of the Talookdars' orders—The <i>Subookars</i> decide to avoid all negotiations with the Government until the Resident's intentions are known	69 to 72
Ruddeed-ool-Moolk waits upon General Fraser with the Nizam's welcome, and subsequently pays a second visit—Non-interference of General Fraser in the affairs of State—Nussurwanjee, a Parsee merchant, makes an offer for the town duties of Secunderabad—General Fraser continues his policy of non-interference and refuses to see his native friends—He intimates to Suraj-ool-Moolk that Lord Dalhousie's instructions will be despatched immediately and will be entirely satisfactory to himself—General Fraser remonstrates with Suraj-ool-Moolk about the restoration of Sultan Nuwar-ool-Moolk to his districts, and gives two <i>decrees</i> to the Zemindar of Goormath to defend him from his creditors—Both cases cited as proofs of a renewal of the policy of interference—General Fraser addresses a letter to Suraj-ool-Moolk commenting on his maladministration, referring to Sultan Nuwar-ool-Moolk's restoration to his districts and to the reduction of mercenaries—Petition regarding Ramaswamy's case sent to the Resident through Brigadier James	72 to 80
Proposed resumption of jaghires granted by Rajah Chundoo Lal and Ram Bax—Suggested commission of inquiry into the subject—Sultan Nuwar-ool-Moolk's case—Suraj-ool-Moolk desired by the Resident to carry into execution certain financial measures—The responsibility of Suraj-ool-Moolk's bad government—The Resident presses upon the Minister the propriety of satisfying Sultan Nuwar-ool-Moolk's demands and resuming his districts—Suraj-ool-Moolk pays the Nizam four lakhs on account of the arrears due on account of his family pensions—Deploable condition of certain Walabee conspirators confined ten years in the Nizam's prisons without trial—The ex-Cutwal returns to his house after a residence with the Minister, and fortifies the place and raises new <i>levies</i> to resist the Nizam—The Resident waits upon the Nizam with the Governor-General's instructions—Suraj-ool-Moolk when questioned by the Nizam regarding Sultan Nuwar-ool-Moolk remains silent—The Nizam orders Darban-ool-Deen not to go to the Minister—Transfer of districts held by Mr. Dighton and Ghees Khan to Ghoolan Hyder Khan with a view to the revenues being exclusively employed to defray the expenses of the Contingents—Suraj-ool-Moolk makes a claim of eight lakhs of rupees on the score of advances made by his nephew Salar Jung on account of Mr. Dighton's districts—The claim made on false pretences—Release of Tara Baz Khan	80 to 89
Prevalence of disorder and maladministration—The neglect of Suraj-ool-Moolk to recall jaghires cited as a proof of his incompetency—Ghoolan Hyder Khan appoints deputies to Mr. Dighton's districts—Ghees Khan evades compliance with the order to relinquish his districts—Ramaswamy Moddekar's	

jaghirs resumed—Illegality and corruptness of the transaction—Release of Wahabee conspirators at Hyderabad—Impunity of the Government—Mortgage of the jaghirs assigned for the defence of Esdurgah to Lachmanpore, a schoolmaster—Futtedahland being despoiled of the jaghirs he had mortgaged from Arim Jung levies Arabs to repossess it—Suraj-ool-Moolk's policy in dealing with mortgaged jaghirs—Suraj-ool-Moolk's proclamation concerning the dealings of <i>Scowees</i> with <i>Nials</i> —The Zemindars and ryots of the Amba Joogee district petition Government to adopt measures to prevent the oppression and tyranny under which they suffer—Shekh Saleh Zemindar of Arabs is authorized by the Minister to levy troops for the punishment of the insurgents ...	89 to 95
Detection of extensive frauds in State Departments through the corrupt collusion of <i>duftardars</i> and talookdars and sheristadars and jemadars commanding troops—Forged Ministers' seals used to put troops upon the pay and establishment of Government—Shums-ool-Oomrah incurs disfavor by his attempts at reform of abuses—Opposition of the <i>saekobars</i> to Shums-ool-Oomrah's administration and their dissatisfaction at the replies he makes to questions put to him—General Fraser offers Shums-ool-Oomrah a cordial co-operation in his undertakings—Shums-ool-Oomrah's Ministerial policy is calculated to work well and for the future good of the country—He dispossesses district holders and adopts financial and other reforms—General master of troops with a view to their reform—Shums-ool-Oomrah orders the sequestration of all jaghirs for which no claim could be produced—The town duties are farmed out by the minister at a price about 24 per cent. in advance of that previously paid by the contractor—Abuses in the administration requiring remedy—Intrigues by Suraj-ool-Moolk—Shums-ool-Oomrah's financial reforms criticized—Ramaswamy's contract for town duties is upheld by Brigadier James—The justice of rescinding the contract considered together with the question of the Resident's interference in the matter ...	95 to 104
Demoralization and corruption of the administration—The Minister's attempts at reform paralyzed owing to want of energy and the Nizam's impracticability—He offers to resign office, but is earnestly pressed by the Nizam to remain—Shums-ool-Oomrah represents to the Nizam that unless he is allowed to carry out his projects the Government will be inevitably ruined—The Nizam opposes Shums-ool-Oomrah's projects for retrenchment, and expresses himself dissatisfied with the Minister's conduct—The commonly reported ground of the Nizam's displeasure is that his Minister withholds thirty lakhs of rupees which he had promised to give him—The Minister denies this, and alleges that owing to the Nizam's acts he will be unable to provide funds for the pay of the Contingent—Payment made on account of the Contingent—Delay in the investiture of the Jaghirdar of Ellishpore—The Nizam becomes reconciled to Shums-ool-Oomrah, and denies that he obstructed the Minister's measures ...	104 to 109
Renewed interference of the Nizam with the Minister's measures—Raja Toojla Purshad, the contractor of entertainment customs, petitions the Minister concerning the extent of his farms—Mistake in the restoration of Suraj-ool-Moolk's jaghirs—The new Minister's (Rajah Ram Bux's) measures give greater facility for access to the Nizam—Rajah Toojla Purshad is ordered into confinement by the Nizam and his contract for entertainment customs is confiscated—Rajah Ram Bux avows that he has no authority as Minister—Rajah Ram Bux proffers claims against Talookdars—The Nizam's measures to relieve his financial difficulties—The mutiny of Afghan troops allayed by the promise of the Minister to pay them their arrears—Rajah Ram	

Bar dismisses Rung Row from all his situations, but through influence exercised through the medium of his menials, the latter is reinstated—Rajah Ram Bux resents the Nizam's interference and declines to transact business ...	109 to 115
The disorganized condition of the country suggests to a number of persons of note the idea of submitting to the Nizam the propriety of establishing a good Government—The Nizam changes his course of action towards his Minister and nials him in the furtherance of his projects—The <i>saekobars</i> cease dealing with the Government, excepting where security is forthcoming for advances—The Minister proposes the removal of old Talookdars, but owing to the Nizam's obstructive conduct and his own want of energy, the measure, although highly necessary for the good of the State, is not carried into effect—The Nizam demands a contribution of fifteen lakhs from Shums-ool-Oomrah, and as the latter refuses to comply with the requisition a portion of his jaghirs is alienated—Rajah Ram Bux takes measures to prevent the corruption prevalent amongst the <i>duftardars</i> — <i>duftardars</i> are rebuked by the Nizam for not acting in conjunction with the Minister—History of the <i>duftardars</i> under several administrations—Extravagant emoluments of State officers—Statement of the Nizam's revenue in 1850—Need for retrenchment and reform, especially in the military establishment, which costs Rs. 2,81,50,000, or nearly the entire revenue of the country—The Nizam refuses to accept the Minister's seizure at the <i>Eed</i> festival until inquiries are made regarding the pay of the Contingent—The Nizam's displeasure supposed to forebode a change of Ministry ...	115 to 128
Fresh levy of Arabs by Abdoola bin Ali and Syed Ibrahim—Proclamation directing that debtors are not to be confined—Funds by Rajah Ram Bux's <i>saekobars</i> —The Nizam decides to levy contributions upon his opulent subjects—Personal conduct of affairs by the Nizam—Apprehension of Bishun Chund on General Fraser's representations—List of contributions made by the Nizam on his subjects—The Nizam refuses to sanction the fresh levy of Arabs by Abdoola bin Ali, and orders his <i>saekobars</i> to be forfeited—Arabs refuse to deliver up districts under their charge—The Nizam neglects to appoint a Minister, and his subjection to the Military chiefs daily becomes more apparent—The Nizam desiring to dispossess two Pathan chiefs, Nussob Khan and Boodin Khan, from their districts, seeks the aid of Abdoola bin Ali, who, however, desists from interference—The event suggests that the mercenary tribes have coalesced for mutual protection—The Nizam declines to accede to the Resident's proposal to place four British superintendents in charge of his revenues—Arrest of the Arabs guilty of the outrage on Major Babington—The Arab garrison of Golconda refuse to deliver over the Bitchkoodah Arabs ...	128 to 134
The <i>Heir Apparent</i> to the Nizam is requested to assume the reins of Government—Demand for the better regulation of the Courts of Justice—The Nizam reluctantly sanctions the demolition of several forts in his dominions—Examination of <i>duftardars</i> ' accounts entrusted to Ghoolam Hyder Khan—Withdrawal of the Nizam's ancestral deposits from the treasury of Golconda—Financial embarrassments of the Government—Suraj-ool-Moolk accepts advances from talookdars regardless of his promise to abstain from doing so—General Fraser recommends the abolition of transit duties and Suraj-ool-Moolk promises to promulgate a proclamation to that effect—Suraj-ool-Moolk, to prevent anycession of territory, promises to provide forty lakhs for the immediate payment of the debt due to the British—The <i>saekobars</i> consent to make a loan of forty lakhs conditionally on Mr. Dighton's being placed in charge of districts ...	134 to 137

The Governor-General addresses a letter demanding that the Nizam shall immediately pay his debt to the Company, or resign temporarily, in discharge of that debt, territory yielding a revenue of thirty-six lakhs per annum, that he shall take measures to enforce regularity in the payment of the Contingent, and that a Minister competent to discharge the duties of the office shall be appointed immediately. The letter remarkable for the tone of unmeasured severity with which the Nizam is addressed—Suraj-ool-Moolk appointed Minister upon his expressly undertaking to save the Nizam's country from alienation—Suraj-ool-Moolk takes measures to provide for the payment of the Contingent, undertaking to liquidate the debt in four months—The Governor-General's letter has the effect of suppressing the oppression exercised by the Arabs and of producing a general improvement in the administration—Ghoolan Hyder Khan's districts consigned to the charge of four Deccan Talukdars ... 137 to 139

Arab chiefs proclaim that they will no longer afford protection to the evil-doers of their tribe—Suraj-ool-Moolk proposes the conditions to the Arab chiefs on which alone he will retain them in the service of the State—They are required to submit to a reduction of their numbers and to render themselves amenable to the Nizam's Courts of Justice—But Government of the Nizam's territory arising from the system of appointments to Talukdars and to the strength of the foreign troops—The Nizam refuses to dismiss his foreign troops, but takes measures to provide for the payment of the Contingent debt—Suraj-ool-Moolk is confident that he will be able to pay the Contingent in the stipulated time—Claim against the administration of Bajah Ram Bux by the Government—Restoration of Talib-ool-Dowla to the *Cauchole*—Dismissal of new Arab levies by Suraj-ool-Moolk—Proposal to alienate certain districts and retain them for the payment of the Contingent—The character of the proposed arrangements considered—The Resident forwards copies of his correspondence with the Minister to the Governor-General—The Minister, unknown to the Nizam, as the Resident for the assistance of five English Commissioners—Disordered condition of the Nizam's Dominions—Mutiny of Arabs, Sikhs and other troops—The disordered condition of the Nizam's Dominions considered with special reference to individual instances of misrule—The Contingent employed for the suppression of marauders ... 139 to 149

The Resident visits the Nizam to confer with him regarding the condition of the country—He represents to His Highness the vices of the administration and the impracticability of his doing business with the Minister on whose word no reliance could be placed—The Nizam undertakes to produce order in his country in two years, but declares that he cannot pay the Contingent regularly—Release of the Zemindars imprisoned at Mahalpoor—Non-payment of the debt due on account of the Contingent—The Resident complains to the Nizam of Suraj-ool-Moolk's misrule—The Nizam defends his Minister, urging that he had claims to the consideration of the British Government—The idea that the payment of the debt to the Company brought a heavy pressure upon the resources of the Nizam and reduced the Government to a state of bankruptcy alleged to be a mistake—Figures quoted to prove that more than four-fifths of the payment made to the Company's Government was supplied by extraneous aid ... 149 to 155

Character of the Nizam—The Nizam addresses a letter to the Resident, stipulating that the pay of the Contingent shall for the future be paid regularly and that the existing debt shall be discharged in two months—Inability of the Nizam

to keep to his engagement—Details of the conference of the Resident with the Nizam—A plea for protection on behalf of the Nizam—Four principal Talukdars invited to a conference with the Minister to arrange a budget for the year—Suraj-ool-Moolk invites himself to pass a fortnight with the Resident at Bolarum, but the offer is declined—The Minister's object in taking this course was probably to give the idea that he and the Resident were on good terms—The pay of the Contingent between three and four months in arrears—Shams-ool-Oumrah ordered to send his troops against the Sikhs ... 155 to 158

Instances of Suraj-ool-Moolk's misgovernment—Mehrab Khan, the chief of Boodun Khan's forces at Ellabadd, stops the English post—Fresh levy of troops and sale of commands by the Minister—Suraj-ool-Moolk contemplates the resumption and subsequent sale of mortgaged districts—Disagreement between Suraj-ool-Moolk and Abdoola bin Ali—Talib-ool-Dowla employed to smooth over difficulties—The pay of the Contingent seven and a half months in arrears—Chowras Rajah purchases permission of the Minister to levy troops and Salar Jung is employed to examine and pass the recruits, but the Nizam prohibits fresh enlistments—Circulation of a forged document by Suraj-ool-Moolk—The Government of India permits General Fraser to advance money to the Nizam's Government for the pay of the Contingent—Proposed mortgage of the Nizam's jewels by the Minister for six lakhs of rupees ... 158 to 165

Resignation of General Fraser—The resignation alleged on the one hand to be unconnected with public affairs, and on the other to be due to the tone of a despatch in reference to a recent trial—Trial of Mehrab Khan for stopping the English post—Seizure and confinement of the Gossin Osmarogger by the Minister—Boodun Khan and his districts—The Resident reports to the British Government the proceedings in Mehrab Khan's case—Death of Rang Row and sequestration of his property by the Nizam—Suraj-ool-Moolk visits General Fraser ... 165 to 171

Energetic conduct of Major Davidson, the new Resident—The adopted son of Rang Row pays Rs. 1,80,000 for his father's situation—Death of Talib-ool-Dowla—Presentation of a despatch to the Nizam from the Government of India by Major Davidson—Contents of the despatch—Presentation of rewards to Koodrut Ali Khan by Suraj-ool-Moolk ... 171 to 176

Colonel Low has a private audience of the Nizam at which His Highness promises to pay the Contingent debt in four months—The Resident threatens that unless the engagement is kept the English flag will be hauled down and the treaty annulled—The position of the Nizam considered in connection with the demands of the Resident—Necessity of a change of Ministry—The Nizam whilst assenting to Colonel Low's propositions, practically evades them in each particular instance—Effect of the delay in carrying out measures of reform on the native mind—Colonel Low in audience with the Nizam demands territory for the pay of the Contingent—The Nizam consents to the Resident's demand that Arab offenders shall be tried in his presence—The Arab chiefs consent to deliver up the Arab culprits for trial at the Residency—The Minister offers the *Zillatree* of Berar to Boodun Khan for a consideration—The Nizam promises to pay the Company's debt and gradually reduce his establishments—The Resident complains to the Nizam of the Minister's violation of his engagements. 176 to 184

Trial of Arab delinquents at the Residency—The Judge of the Criminal Court refuses to attend the trial and his place is supplied by an officer of the Cases's Court—List of atrocities committed by the Arabs presented to the Nizam—Proposed cession of territory yielding twenty-six lakhs in satisfaction of all

demands on account of the Contingent—The Nizam deprecates the proposal, and in an interview with the Resident asks for a modification of the demand or for its satisfaction through the medium of other measures—Conclusion of the trial of the Arab malefactors—Treaty for the assignment of territory for the pay of the Contingent concluded 184 to 188

Salar Jung is received by the Nizam in durbar and represents to His Highness the necessity of putting down the Arabs—The Nizam objects to the cession of Ellichpur and Oomrawatee—The Nizam complains to the Arab chiefs of the oppressions of the Arabs—Reported disbandment of 15,000 troops—Termination of the negotiations for the cession of the territory—Advantageous character of the arrangement to the Nizam—Favourable impression produced by Salar Jung on his accession to the Ministry—Salar Jung proposes measures for the subjugation of the Arabs—Colonel Davidson urges upon the Nizam the necessity for reforms—Salar Jung charges Lala Bahadur with falsification of accounts and fraud—Establishment of a new Court of Justice with Moulvie Ahmed as judge—Difficulty of bringing Arab offenders to justice—Salar Jung waits upon the Nizam and presents a plan of reforms—Disagreement between Salar Jung and Lala Bahadur 188 to 195

Want of energy in the administration—Arrers of the Nizam's family pensions—Condition of the new Court of Justice—The Resident again urges upon the Nizam the necessity of prosecuting reforms—Salar Jung secures an improvement in the State finances—He proposes to dispossess the Arabs of districts held in mortgage—Doubtful character of the experiment—The Nizam approves of Salar Jung's plan of reforms—Defalcations in the revenue and reforms connected therewith—The resumption of districts arranged by the transfer of the liabilities on account of the balances due to the Arabs to the Government—Reduction of Military Establishment by Salar Jung—Lala Bahadur obstructs the resumption of districts, and supercedes the Minister's authority—Deficiency of rain and increase in the grain rates—The Minister fixes the price of grain 195 to 203

Arrangements for the payment of arrers of salary—Salar Jung requires Omer bin Aooz to relinquish his districts—Further reductions in the military establishments—Salar Jung's credit in the market extended—Transfer of the *akbar* customs of the Secunderabad cantonment to the Nizam's Government—Examination of Talookdars' accounts by Government officers—Salar Jung makes steady progress in his plan of retrenchment—Extensive robbery of money—Laxity of officers in examining Talookdars' accounts—Arab disturbances—Dismissal of Arabs—Improved communication between Hyderabad and Calcutta 203 to 206

Salar Jung renews his project of resuming *jaghirs*—The Nizam consents to the sequestration of Lala Bahadur's *jaghirs*—Governor-General demands that persons committing offences against English subjects shall be handed over to the British authorities for trial—Negotiations between Salar Jung and Omer bin Aooz for the disbandment of a thousand Arabs—Resumption of Ghoool Kadir Khan's *jaghirs*—Torture of prisoners by the police—Assault and capture of Dewny and capture and surprise of Suloor by Major Mayne's force—The *Cutees*' office vacant—Completion of the arrangement with Omer bin Aooz—Abdool bin Ali restores two of his districts—Burhan-ool-Din's estate—Loss of revenue to the Nizam by the abolition of duties in the Assigned Districts—Appointment of Mahmood Mirza Khan to the *Cutees*' office 206 to 211

The Nizam returns to his capital—Transit duties—Improved financial condition of the Nizam's Dominions—Proclamation abolishing slavery in the Nizam's Dominions—Removal of conveyance of troops into the vicinity of the city of Hyderabad—Proclamation inviting recruits to join Tanfa Topa's force posted in Hyderabad—Fiscal administration described—Salokors' aversion to the Income Tax—The Nizam fails to keep his promise to the Resident to put the Restored Districts under the charge of Salar Jung—Presentation of a document showing an audit of a crore and a half of rupees against the Minister—Mahalministration of the Restored Districts—Good effects of the reconciliation of the Nizam with Salar Jung—Salar Jung prepares a plan resubmitting the government of the Restored Districts to that which existed under the British Government—Deaths of Moulvie Kurramat Ali and of Sher Afghan Jung—Duties on imports removed ... 212 to 219

The Nizam orders the execution of all murderers lying under sentence of death in his prisons—Arrival of Mirza Ali Mahmood Khan at Hyderabad—Friendly communication from the Governor-General to the Nizam—Defence of the Nizam's conduct in refusing to accept the Star of India—Intrigue by Ektadar-ool-Moolk to procure his appointment to the Ministry—Persuasion of Mrs. Davidson by the wife of an apothecary named Murray—Management of the Restored Districts by Parsee 219 to 225

Ektadar-ool-Moolk prohibited from attending at Court or at the Residency for his part in the Murray case—The Nizam's taste for European commodities—Illness of Shums-ool-Oomrah—Scarcity of grain and consequent distress—Death of Shums-ool-Oomrah, aged 86 years—Omdut-ool-Moolk succeeds to his father's titles and estates—Time bargains rendered illegal—Granaries opened for the sale of corn at reduced prices—Railway to Hyderabad sanctioned—Defective judicial administration—The Murray case—Division between Shums-ool-Oomrah's sons—Investiture of Omdut-ool-Moolk as Shums-ool-Oomrah—Improved condition of the Courts of Justice—The Nizam recalls the leave given to Sir Salar Jung to quit the capital—Robbery of Mr. Robertson on the highroad 225 to 235

Ektadar-ool-Moolk presented with the title of Wikar-ool-Oomrah by the Nizam—Deterioration of the judicial administration—Commission for the trial of robbers—Continued scarcity of grain—Prevalence of dacoity—Measures for the amelioration of the condition of the people—Corruption of the Nizam's officials—Improved administration of justice—Enhancement of pay of low-salaried officials—Deaths of Ram Rao and Arizad Jung—Hyderabad and the Wahabee conspiracy—Obstruction to the prosecution of reforms—Establishment of a Court of Appeal—Continued scarcity—Beneficence of the Nizam—Division of the late Shums-ool-Oomrah's possessions—Sir Salar Jung invites Moosa Khan of Bombay to serve in the administration 235 to 244

Establishment of a Board of Revenue at Hyderabad—The Nizam accords his consent to a plan of reforms, embracing the recovery of military *jaghirs*—Difficulties attending the recovery of *jaghirs*—Proposed coinage of English money as the Nizam's mint—Proposed issue of currency notes by the Hyderabad branch of the Bombay Bank—Rejection of the proposal by the Minister 244 to 247

Famine in the Nizam's territories; necessity for relief measures—Commencement of the sittings of the Board of Revenue—Punishment of murderers—Reluctance of the Nizam and his Minister to pass capital sentences—Visit of Sir Hope Grant to Hyderabad—The Board of Revenue decides to recall all *jaghirs*, *inams* and endowments conferred within the last twenty-six years—Demand for an Insolvency Court at Hyderabad—Proposed establishment of an *inam* commission—Arab administration of justice 247 to 252

Salar Jung completes his revenue arrangements—Division of the territory into fourteen districts under separate Collectors—Consolidation and working of the Court of Appeal—Administration Report of the Berars for 1866—Education and roads in the Berars—Completion of a hospital at Hyderabad—Security of grain; prompt measures of the Minister for the relief of distress—Administration Report of the Berars for 1866-67—Education in the Berars—Unpopularity of the Hyderabad Municipal Committee—Appointment of a Conservator of Forests—Sir Salar Jung's position on the death of the Nizam ... 252 to 264

Administration of the Berars.—Mr. Saunders' Administration Report of Hyderabad for 1868-70, comprising extent, population and general features of territory administered by the Native Government; character and disposition of the people; description of the city of Hyderabad; political features of the country in the present day; death of the Nizam Afzal-ood-Dowla; proclamation of his successor; improvement in the mode of receiving the Resident at the Nizam's Durbar; review of events; arrangements for the education of the young Nizam; association of certain of the Amers in the work of the Government; Sir Salar Jung's visit to Berar; administrative measures of the year; difficulties to be contended against in the administration of justice; jails; punishments; *Satte*; female infanticide; judicial returns; Dewanee Revenue; land tax; trade; industries; natural products; strength and composition of military establishments; reformed troops; police; cranes; thuggy and dacoity agency; personnel of the Public Works Department; appointment of a Public Works Secretary; tanks; roads; transit; railway communication; village schools; Government schools; official language; domestic instruction; technical education; cost of engineering college; expenditure during the year for education; Hyderabad Medical School; Dispensary Staff; dispensaries at the capital; district dispensaries; inspection of dispensaries; employment of the graduates; sanitation and comersancy; sanitation at fairs; vital statistics; disbursements; and village roads ... 264 to 284

Resolution of the Government of India regarding reforms at Hyderabad—Proposed purchase of the right of the Nizam's Government to the surplus revenues of the Berars—Taxation in the Nizam's Dominions—Improvements in the Nizam's P. W. D.—Alleged lawlessness in the Nizam's Dominions—Mr. Saunders' Administration Report for 1871-72—Survey Settlement and Assessment—Condition of the Ryots—Administration of the Telangana Province—Difficulties in the management of the Hyderabad High Court ... 284 to 300

Moulvie Mahdi Ali's report on the famine in the Nizam's Dominions—Progress in the Nizam's Dominions—Contemplated reduction of establishments by Sir Salar Jung—Jail administration—Review of Moulvie Mahdi Ali's famine report—Sir Salar Jung's tour to Aurangabad—Past financial condition of the Nizam's Dominions—Objects of Sir Richard Meade's visit to Simla—Reviews of Mukarram-ood-Dowla's Financial Statement for 1877-78 ... 300 to 322

Article from the journal of the Poona Sarrajank Sabha concerning the administration of Sir Salar Jung—Earl Dalhousie's policy—Administration of the Restored Districts ... 322 to 332

Lord Metcalfe's incumbency of the Hyderabad Residency—Origin of the Hyderabad Contingent—Establishment of the firm of W. Palmer and Co.—Proposed gift of £100,000 for the improvement of Calcutta by the Nizam—Condition of Hyderabad on Lord Metcalfe's arrival—Projected plan of reforms—Loan of £600,000 to the Nizam's Government by Palmer and Co.—Increase of the

influence of Palmer and Co.—Lord Metcalfe proposes a loan guaranteed by the British Government for the liquidation of their debt—Rejection of the proposal by Lord Hastings—Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe with Mr. John Adam and Lord Hastings—Discharge of the debt due to Palmer and Co.—Debates at India House on Hyderabad Affairs—Discomfiture of the Hastings-Rumold party and vindication of Lord Metcalfe's measures—Kay's opinion of the connection of Palmer and Co. with the Nizam's Government ... 332 to 369

Review of the Financial Statement of the Nizam's Government for Fasli 1289 (1879-80)—Flourishing financial condition of the State ... 369 to 371

Alleged maladministration of the Nizam's Dominions and prevalence of corruption—Atrocities at Bejapore and on the Khandesh frontier—Inability of Sir Salar Jung to cope with the anarchy prevalent in the State—Suggested appointment of European Police Officers to the Hyderabad Police—Emphatic denial given to the statements that corruption and mismanagement prevail throughout the Nizam's Dominions ... 371 to 375

Review of the Administration Report of the Nizam's Dominions for Fasli 1289 (1879-80)—Former and present divisions of the State—Amount of rain-fall—Prices—Culturable area—Balances of former years—Outstandings from 1281-1289 Fasli ... 375 to 380

Remouved appointment of a Co-Regent to succeed the late Vikar-ood-Dowla—Opinion expressed that the Government of India would do well to leave Sir Salar in sole charge of the Administration—Vast improvements effected at Hyderabad during Sir Salar Jung's tenure of office—Contemplated visit of the Nizam to England in May 1883—Review of the history of Hyderabad during Sir Salar Jung's Ministry—Expected demand for the realisation of the Berars on the Nizam attaining his majority—Relation of the circumstances attending the assignment of the districts—The Nizam's claim to the disbandment of the Hyderabad Contingent ... 380 to 385

Review of the financial statement of the Nizam's Government for 1291 Fasli—Actual accounts for 1289 Fasli—Regular estimates for 1290 Fasli—Budget estimates for 1291 Fasli ... 386 to 387

Extract from Meadows Taylor's "Story of my Life"—Palmer and Company's dealings with the Nizam's Government—English superintendence of districts—Abolition of the control—Prosecution of Obed Hussein—Discussions regarding the justice of Palmer and Company's claims—Disputes between the Nizam's Government and the Sherepore State regarding the payment of a succession fee—Death of the Rajah Krishnapa Naik when a settlement of these disputes was about to be arrived at—Disolute character of the Rasos—Appointment of the deceased Rajah's brother, Pöl Naik, as regent—The Ramee resists the measure, and Captain Grosley, the officer in charge of the State, applies for troops to enforce the arrangement, but the request is refused—Appointment of Captain Taylor to settle the disputes—His arrival at Sherepore—Description of Sherepore—Captain Taylor's negotiations with the Ramee for a peaceful settlement of the disputes—Disbandment of the Beydar militia, and submission of the Ramee ... 387 to 394

Financial condition of the State—Installation of Enketappa Naik—Orders of the Governor-General concerning the Sherepore State—Lord Ellenborough addresses a private letter to Captain Taylor approving of his policy—Trouble with the Beydars—Disorganised condition of the State finances—Inauguration of reforms—Conspiracy to destroy the young Rajah defeated ... 394 to 401

Public improvements at Shorapore—Investigation of the claims of the Gosain bankers against the State—Enquiries disclose the fact that during fifty-two years no less than one crore and seventy-nine lakhs of rupees were paid to the Nizam's Government—Contemplated appointment of a Bengal Civilian to the charge of the State—Outbreak of cholera—Suspension of the order relating to Captain Taylor's removal from the charge of the State—Extract from a despatch of the Court of Directors regarding Shorapore—Death of Pili Naik ...	401 to 410
Intigues of the Rancee—Frauds in the Finance Department—Account of the Beydars, their history, habits and customs—Revenue arrangements—Increase of the revenue—Lord Hardinge approves of Captain Taylor's administration of the State—Illness of the Rancee ...	410 to 431
Capture of a large gang of dacoits—Visit of Captain Taylor to Hyderabad—Renewed intrigues of the Rancee—Captain Taylor's return to Shorapore—Anticipated disturbances by Beydars and the Rancee's partisans—Arrival of General Fraser at Shorapore to arrange for the removal of the Rancee from the State—Deportation of the Rancee to Bellary—Appointment of a Commission to enquire into the offences of the insurgent Beydars—Public improvements—Return of the Rancee to Shorapore ...	431 to 439
Receipt of a despatch from the Court of Directors commending Captain Taylor's administration of Shorapore—Construction of water works at Shorapore—Archaeological remains in Shorapore—Critical condition of the Nizam's Government—Captain Taylor nominated to the charge of the districts lying near Shorapore—Delay in confirming the appointment—Financial embarrassments at Hyderabad—Approaching majority of the Rajah of Shorapore—Arrangements for the future carrying on of the administration—Visit to Hyderabad—The Nizam's financial difficulties and the Resident's proposals for their elucidation—Resignation of General Fraser ...	439 to 443
Captain Taylor's return to Shorapore—Commencement of his last revenue settlement—Receipt of the orders of the Government of India as to the Rajah's investiture with full powers—The Rajah's reply not considered satisfactory by the Government of India—The Rajah's views—Progress of events at Hyderabad—Reorganisation of the Hyderabad Contingent—Death of the Rancee of Shorapore—Salar Jung appointed Minister at Hyderabad—Captain Taylor summoned to Hyderabad to receive instructions respecting the district to be given into his charge—His nomination to the district lying contiguous to the Bombay Presidency—Letter from the Resident explaining the reasons which dictated the appointment—Captain Taylor proceeds to Berar, and at the request of the Resident draws up a minute on the subject of the establishments and general management of the new districts ...	443 to 446
Investiture of the Rajah of Shorapore with full powers—Captain Taylor's subsequent interview with the Rajah—Termination of his connection with Shorapore—Beydar customs—Review of the work done at Shorapore ...	446 to 452
Extract from the "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1872-1873"— <i>Nisami</i> of the history of the State—The Nizam's military forces in 1847 numbered 50,219 men—Reform of the State dates from 1853, when Sir Salar Jung was appointed Minister—Assignment of the Berars—Restoration of the Raichore Daul and Dharraso—Nizam's army numbers about 30,000 men, of whom upwards of 6,000 are Arabs ...	452 to 453

Review of the history of the famine in the Nizam's Dominions—Physical features of the State—Considerable quantities of grain were exported during the famine, and no interference with the principles of free trade was permitted—Total expenditure on the famine—Method of making revenue collections of unpaid farmers and substitutes salaried officers—Statement showing the income of cultivators in 1874—Under Sir Salar Jung's administration the revenue increases from about 75 to 250 lakhs of rupees—The famine campaign All's report—The system of relief works—71,658 persons and 432,926 animals died during the famine—Scale of the rise in prices—Mr. Mahdi Ali's able famine administration—Districts which suffered most from famine were Lingapur, Raichore, Shorapore, Goolbargah, Nuldroog and Shoor—Cost of maintaining poor-houses established during the famine—Revenue reforms under Sir Salar Jung's administration—Mr. Mahdi Ali's opinion regarding the necessity for further reform—Famine administration in Hyderabad under Mogul rule—Further criticisms of the reports—Hyderabad contributions to the Irish Famine Relief Fund ...	453 to 467
Extracts from Kaye's "Life and Correspondence of H. St. George Tucker, late Accountant-General of Bengal and Chairman of the East India Company"—The Court of Directors and the Board of Control—Powers of the Board—Collisions between the two authorities—The case of William Palmer and Co.—Mr. Tucker's dissent—The writ of mandamus—Conduct of the Court—The case of the Lucknow bankers—Firmness of the Court—Conduct of Mr. Tucker—The mandamus stayed ...	467 to 480
Extract from "Papers and Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe" by Kaye—Defense of the employment of European officers to superintend Nizam's affairs—Amount of interference—Hyderabad and Nagpore—Letter to Mr. Martin—Mr. Martin's views—Letter to Mr. Swinton—Village settlements—Mode of settlement-making—Native influence—Inequality of settlements—Results of the first settlements—The Minister's proposals—The finances of Hyderabad—Character of Chundoo Lal ...	480 to 492
Sir Salar Jung's administration—Condition of the State when he took charge—His reforms—New administrative scheme—Proposed abolition of the four <i>Saif-ul-Mobans</i> or Ministers, and their conversion into assistants to the Minister—Contemplated formation of a State Council—Revenue administration in future to be carried on by a Board of Revenue to be composed chiefly of Revenue Commissioners with a Secretary and two assistants—Article from the London Times reviewing British relations with the Nizam—The assignment of the Berars—The treaty of 1860—The benefit accruing to the inhabitants of the Berars from the British rule of the territory—The restoration of the districts discussed—Whilst the Contingent is maintained the Berars must remain as a special territory set apart to defray its cost—The future of the Contingent ...	492 to 498
Official notification of the reforms proposed to be introduced in the Hyderabad Government—Translation of the text of the reforms as published in the <i>Sarada</i> or <i>Hyderabad Government Gazette</i> ...	498 to 504
Selections from the evidence of Sir Salar Jung given before the Famine Commission—Systems of revenue assessment and collection in force when His Excellency was appointed Minister—Subsequent introduction of changes into the systems—Remissions of revenue and the principles upon which they are made—Statement of the changes introduced in the administration of justice—Constitution and character of the Courts of Justice—The Public Works Depart-	

ment and its work—Opinion expressed that Government should not import grain in famine time, but should trust to trade—The principles upon which famine relief should be given—Condemnation of indiscriminate relief measures—The *batta* or "payment in kind" system of rent, denounced as a vicious one and injurious both to the State and the cultivators—Evils of the system enumerated—A regular survey of the country necessary to reduce the chances of malversation and abuse of authority, and of oppression towards the ryots ... 504 to 509

Frequent Changes of Ministry, and the Consequences.

The Resident expresses an opinion, in which the Nizam concurs, that Rajah Ram Bux is unfit to hold office—Difficulties attending the appointment of a suitable Minister—Shams-ul-Oumrah, Raja Balr Parshad and Ronuk Ali Khan mentioned as a probable successor of Rajah Ram Bux—Rajah Ram Bux submits to the Nizam a plan of reforms—The Nizam announces that he will give him another trial ... 513 to 515

The Nizam calls upon Suraj-ul-Moolk to resign the office of the *Fakelat*—Statement of negotiations preceding the appointment of Suraj-ul-Moolk as Minister—His probable resignation—Embarrassment of the Ministry—Suraj-ul-Moolk resigns his post as Minister—General Fraser expresses his dissatisfaction at Suraj-ul-Moolk's conduct—The Nizam calls upon Suraj-ul-Moolk to resign office—Suraj-ul-Moolk's conduct as Minister—Mr. Dighton's districts—Suraj-ul-Moolk's appointment as Minister discussed by the Governor-General—Expected dismissal of Suraj-ul-Moolk—Interview between Suraj-ul-Moolk and the Nizam ... 515 to 523

Rajah Ram Bux has an interview with the Nizam—His expected appointment to the Ministry—The Nizam expresses dissatisfaction at Suraj-ul-Moolk's conduct—Expected re-appointment of Rajah Ram Bux—Suraj-ul-Moolk has an interview with the Nizam—The Nizam applies to the Governor-General to concur in Suraj-ul-Moolk's dismissal—Suraj-ul-Moolk's want of good faith—Financial embarrassments of the Government—Sketch of Suraj-ul-Moolk's character ... 523 to 531

Intrigues as to the appointment of a Minister—The Nizam excludes Suraj-ul-Moolk from all conferences with the Resident—Conference between the Nizam and the Resident and reconciliation of the former with Suraj-ul-Moolk—Sketch of Suraj-ul-Moolk's career—Detailed account of the interview between the Nizam, the Minister and the Resident—The Nizam rejects Suraj-ul-Moolk's proposals—History of Suraj-ul-Moolk's appointment—Incidents in his career—Expected receipt of the Governor-General's reply to the Nizam's representation regarding Suraj-ul-Moolk—Mr. Dighton acts as the medium of communication between the Resident and Suraj-ul-Moolk—The Nizam decides to dismiss Suraj-ul-Moolk ... 531 to 547

Appointment of Syf Jung as Minister—Lord Dalhousie's letter with reference to the appointment of a Minister—Installation of Syf Jung—Salar Jung's management of Mr. Dighton's districts—Syf Jung's appointment alleged to be only temporary—Events consequent upon Syf Jung's appointment—The Governor-General disapproves of Syf Jung's appointment, which is accordingly relinquished—The Resident informs the Nizam that Suraj-ul-Moolk's dismissal is not concurred in by the Governor-General—The Nizam proposes the election of Shams-ul-Oumrah in Syf Jung's place—British policy as to the appointment of a Minister—Suraj-ul-Moolk and the Hyderabad *schekere* ... 547 to 555

Pages

Investiture of Shams-ul-Oumrah—His good character and position a guarantee for the better government of the State—Mean expedients of Suraj-ul-Moolk to discredit his successor—The Governor-General informs the Nizam that he offers no objection to Shams-ul-Oumrah's appointment, but at the same time he holds the Nizam responsible for the consequences of the appointment—Suraj-ul-Moolk cedes the districts of Amba Jogee to Mosir Koochan Ali a short time previous to his dismissal from the Ministry—Honour of Shams-ul-Oumrah and excellence of his administration ... 555 to 561

Suraj-ul-Moolk fails in his endeavor to embarrass the administration by securing a coalition of *schekere* to act against the Minister—Omraogee secures Rajah Gyan Chund's imprisonment in the *Caufal*'s prison for a debt due to him on account of the sale of an appointment—Dismissal of Shams-ul-Oumrah by the Nizam ... 561 to 564

The Nizam restores some ancient *jaykars* of Suraj-ul-Moolk and renews communications with him—Expected re-appointment of Suraj-ul-Moolk—The Nizam is credited with a desire to administer the affairs of State personally—Suraj-ul-Moolk is invited to Court and presented by the Nizam with a string of pearls ... 564 to 567

Restoration of Shams-ul-Oumrah to the Nizam's favour—Conference between the Resident and the Nizam as to Shams-ul-Oumrah's dismissal—The Governor-General addresses the Nizam expressing regret at the frequent changes of Ministers—Rumoured offer of sixty lakhs of rupees by Rajah Ram Bux for his restoration to the Ministry ... 567 to 569

Rajah Ram Bux appointed *Paisakar* for the conduct of home affairs and *Yakod* for English affairs—Prospect of a reconciliation between Shams-ul-Oumrah and the Nizam without any reference to the Ministry—Qasim-ul-Moolk appointed *Kopul* Bahadur Banda—Rumoured re-appointment of Suraj-ul-Moolk—The Nizam threatens to place his Government in the hands of the English—Rajah Ram Bux invested with plenary power over the affairs of Government—Rajah Ram Bux deceives Rajah Itong Row of his situation, but the Nizam refuses to sanction the measure—Resignation of the Minister—Rajah Rang Row seeks the appointment of Rajah Narsala, Chundoo Lall's grandson—The Nizam's dissatisfaction with Rajah Ram Bux ... 569 to 573

Suraj-ul-Moolk's mother petitions the Nizam for her son's restoration—Alleged reconciliation of the Nizam with Rajah Ram Bux—Dismissal of Rajah Ram Bux and the appointment of Syf Jung to the Ministry—Reconciliation of the Nizam with Shams-ul-Oumrah—Disgrace of Rajah Ram Bux and his associates in the Ministry—Speculations as to the appointment of a Minister—The immense power of the Arabs and the Pathans, a formidable obstacle in the path of a Minister ... 573 to 575

Personal conduct of the affairs of State by the Nizam—Consequences of the non-appointment of a Minister—Appointment of Gunesh Row—Syf Jung on behalf of the Nizam urges the Resident to consent to the appointment—Gunesh Row's appointment set aside—Expected appointment of Shams-ul-Oumrah—The Nizam a second time appoints Gunesh Row—Suraj-ul-Moolk's official acts condemned—Shams-ul-Oumrah is willing to accept office on the condition that his measures shall receive a previous sanction, and that the Nizam shall not interfere with him in carrying them out—The Resident addresses urgent remonstrances to the Nizam regarding the non-appointment of a Minister—Ghulam Kuree Khan dismissed from the Ministry ... 575 to 581

Pages

The Nizam desires Suraj-ul-Mulk to appoint Rajah Ram Bax as <i>pothdar</i> —Suraj-ul-Mulk offers to resign his appointment as Minister—His fraudulent official acts—Death of Suraj-ul-Mulk—His character—Probable re-appointment of Shams-ul-Omar as Minister—The Nizam's aversion to General Fraser—The Restored Districts made over to the charge of Noorut Jung and Hussain Moosawar Khan	581 to 584
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Disorders and Disturbances.

Apprehension of the Jaghirdar of Oudghur—Mahomed Khan's son's murderer delivered up to justice by the Arab chiefs—Munity of the Lisewallas and disorders near the Palace—Outrages by the Zemindars of Narainpet, of Goomutkal and Wamparce—Hussan Khan Mendozae, a Pathan chieftain, enlists 800 Rohillas for purposes of violence—Attacks on Captains Malcolm and Worster by Sikhs—Guard of the 37th N. I. attacked on the frontier	587 to 590
Suspension of the sittings of the Sultane Adawlut owing to the fear of the judges and officials being in arrest—Rescue of a prisoner under trial by a party of soldiers—Unsettled Rohillas quit the capital and take up their residence outside the walls—Cardinal co-operation of the Nizam and General Fraser for the expulsion of the Rohillas—Murder of Moosyud Far Jung—Six of the assassins killed by the murdered man's nephew	590 to 592
Rupture between Sikhs and Arabs at Nandair—Attack and capture of Candhar by Rohillas—General Fraser desires the appearance of the disaffected Zemindars at the capital—Punishment of the robbers guilty of the attack on the Company's sepoy—Moor Kuramat Ali, the Judge of a Court of Justice, refuses to proceed with a case because of his arrears of pay—Brigadier Tomkyns despatched with a force to secure the attendance of the refractory Zemindars at the capital	592 to 595
The Zemindar of Goomutkal accepts of the Resident's intervention to secure a settlement of his claims—Distressed condition of the ryots and prevalence of gang robberies—Outrages in the Golconda district—The refractory Zemindars make their appearance at Hyderabad in obedience to the Resident's summons	595 to 598
The projected expulsion of Rohillas likely to miscarry owing to the difficulties attending the measure—Hussan-ul-deen Khan's case—A detachment of the Contingent despatched against Rohillas—Detention of Hyderabad notabilities by Syud Ahmed, a wealthy grain merchant, for purposes of extortion	598 to 601
Disturbances by Rohillas—Imprisonment of Syud Ahmed by Suraj-ul-Mulk's orders—Outrage at Dewarkulra—Mutilation of a woman by a Rohilla—The disordered state of the country calls for British interference—Removal of objectionable district holders by Suraj-ul-Mulk	601 to 604
Abolition of the fees charged by the Criminal Court—Proclamation prohibiting the employment and ordering the disbandment of Arabs—The assassin of the Naib of the Cutwal released at the instance of Abdoola bin Ali—Representation by the Arabs against the terms of the proclamation	604 to 609
Frequent gang robberies at the capital—Corruption and cowardice of the Police—Arabs take forcible possession of the mortgaged village of Kokutpalle, near Secunderabad, and murder one of the defenders—Inaction of the Government in regard to the Arabs—Arrangements for the expulsion of the Rohillas—Non-payment of discharged Sikhs	609 to 611

Entry of British troops into Hyderabad to quell disturbances—Issue of orders by the Resident and General Lowell to the troops on their return to cantonments from the city—Toora Bax Khan's case—Slaughter of three Rohillas by a Rathore guard of the Cutwal	611 to 617
Assassination of Hussan-ul-deen Khan and subsequent disturbances—Arrest of Arabs for gang robbery—Fight between two parties of Arabs—Intervention of the Resident on behalf of a Rohilla debtor—Suraj-ul-Mulk mobbed by schoolers—Rohillas complain to General Fraser that they are unequally treated	617 to 623
Affray between rival Mahomedan sects at Hyderabad—Issue of a proclamation by Suraj-ul-Mulk—Resignation of the Cutwal—His refusal to deliver up his districts—The Nizam's aversion to his Minister—The Cutwal refuses to relinquish his post at the command of the Nizam—The Nizam uses force to compel the Cutwal to obey his orders—Disturbances at Shorapore—The Munderrees clamour for their pay	623 to 628
Rajah Rung Row relinquishes his districts after three battles resulting in the loss of several lives—Gheseo Khan makes forcible entry into Akal Khair by the Minister's orders, drawing out the <i>thames</i> of Ismail Khan and plundering a schooler's house of Rs. 20,000—Conflicting orders of the Nizam and the Minister and consequent disturbances	628 to 633
Disturbances at Pullumput—The Nizam prohibits the Minister from confiscating Ismail Khan's property—Ejection of Gummur-ul-Deen Khan from Suraj-ul-Mulk's house—Outrages by Rohillas near the capital—Fight between the Zemindar of Cowlas and Sher Afghan Jung; defeat of the latter—Murder in the Minister's palace by the commandant of a battalion of Lisewallas—Disturbances in the city	633 to 636
Perrazda of Goolburga imprisoned by his son—Projected visit of General Fraser to inquire into the circumstances of the imprisonment—Movement of troops to suppress disorder—A detachment despatched to Goolburga, and another to Patanchero to dispossess the ex-Cutwal of his districts—Demonstration by Rohillas within sight of the Nizam—The Resident leaves for Goolburga	636 to 640
Attack on Lisewallas by Bedars at Koloor—The ex-Cutwal resigns his districts—Execution of an Arab by his fellows—General justice of Arab decisions—Suggested employment of Arabs in the Punjab—Disturbed condition of the country—Defeat of a party of Rohillas by Sher Afghan Jung	640 to 642
Shameful treatment of a Brahmin woman by Rohillas—The depredations of the Rohillas extended over the whole extent of country comprised between Rajpore, Moorg, Armoor, Bulsoonda and Bitchkonda—Levy of Arabs in contravention of orders, by Hurroo Doss—Troops are ordered out against the Rohillas and considerably reduce their strength	642 to 646
Expected insurrection in Hyderabad—Fight in the Begum Bazaar between the adherents of two rival Gossains—Disturbance near the palace by munderrees—Disturbances by Sikhs outside the city—The Resident remonstrates with the Nizam against the projected restoration of Koopal Bahadoor Bundar to Sultan Nuwaz-ul-Mulk	646 to 649
Buldoogger and Bejogger, the principal combatants in the fight in the Begum Bazaar, take refuge in the Resident's bazaar—Boodun Khan's Arab retainers invade Entoola Khan's house—Imprisonment of Sheristadars by Puhans—Tumultuous conduct of the soldiery owing to arrears of pay	649 to 651

Rusheed-ul-deen Khan submits a remonstrance to the Nizam regarding the condition of the country—Disturbances in the vicinity of the Residency during the <i>Maharaj</i> —Illegal imprisonment of Pandhary Nauth by Rajah Ram Bux—Mutinies for arrears of pay—Contests between parties of Arabs at the house of a mutual debtor—Disturbance near the Nizam's Palace	651 to 656
The <i>diftardars</i> are compelled to seek the protection of a strong armed force on their way to the Minister's—Forcible detention of Oomraogee by Rohillas—Meer Fyz-ood-deen, a cousin of the Nizam, forcibly seizes and detains a member of the Ghutala family—Release of Oomraogee—Mutinies of troops and dependants	656 to 657
Rajah Ram Bux adopts expedients to relieve the financial embarrassments of Government—Dismissal of Arabs on their refusal to serve under Hussam Ali Khan—Rumours current that the ex-Cutwal offered three lakhs of rupees to be restored to office—Shams-ool-Oomrah protests against the re-appointment of Hussam Ali Khan as Cutwal—Excesses of the Lineavallas	657 to 659
Marwarces decline to conduct business because of the oppression of the Government—The Nizam's Government applies for the services of the Contingent to dispossess Salih Mahomed Khan of his <i>jaghair</i> , but the request is refused on the ground of the injustice of the measure—Disturbances regarding the possession of a district held by a relation of Moulvi Karamat Ali—Rohillas clamour for arrears of pay at the Minister's gate—Execution of an Arab for the murder of his brother	659 to 661
Fight and loss of seventeen lives in the city—Powerlessness of the Criminal Court to enforce its decrees—Abuse of the judge by a suitor—Disaffected Sikhs seize Rajah Ram Bux's <i>askarbazah</i> —Rajah Ram Bux orders the Nizam's guards to prevent Boodun Khan's entry to the Palace—Boodun Khan is subsequently admitted by order of the Nizam—Nusseeb Khan dispossessed of his <i>jaghair</i> by force—Sale of <i>jaghairs</i> by the Nizam	661 to 661
The Minister promulgates a plan of reforms embodying the removal of Talookdars, having liens upon the districts assigned to them, and a measure for the improvement of the finances—Expected disturbances at Ellichpore owing to the dispossession of the Jaghirdar of his district—Turbulent dispute in the Begum Bazaar regarding the possession of property—The Nizam's troops are despatched against the offenders and bombard the house in the Begum Bazaar, in which they take refuge, killing several persons and taking a large number of prisoners	661 to 667
Effects of the dismissal of Rohillas—Enumeration of disturbances occurring since Shams-ool-Oomrah's secession from office—Treatment of debtors by their creditors—Application for the use of Contingent at Ellichpore—The Nizam protests against the disarmament of his subjects by the Resident's orders	667 to 672
Boodun Khan's case—Moulvi Ali-ud-Din protests against the sequestration of his <i>jaghair</i> —Shams-ool-Oomrah relinquishes a portion of his <i>jaghair</i> without resistance—Murder of Appah Row by Rajah Bishnu Chund—Disarmament of Arabs and Rohillas passing near the Residency—The application for the services of the Contingent at Ellichpore refused—Injustice and impolicy of the refusal	672 to 674
The question of the prohibition to employ Arabs and Rohillas considered—Appah Row's murder—Sequestration of Rajah Bishnu Chund's property—Resumption of hostilities in the Ellichpore district—The right of the British Government to refuse the aid of the Contingent considered	674 to 680

Mutiny of Shams-ool-Oomrah's Lineavallas and disturbances in the city—Murder of a child for the sake of its ornaments—Exclusion of Arabs from the Residency premises—Expected disturbances amongst the Pathans—Rajah Moorleedar, the Nizam's Treasurer, beaten by mutinous Lineavallas	680 to 682
Mutiny of the Khas Risala for arrears of pay—Suggested appointment of Abdoola bin Ali to the Ministry—Disturbance at Syed Fazul's house—Appah Row's murder—Lery of Arabs by Rajah Revunt Row—Syed Fazul placed under surveillance at the Minister's house—Syed Fazul removed to the Cutwal's prison	682 to 684
Action at Ellichpore between the Nabob and the Government troops—Power of the Arabs over the Government—Rumoured despatch of the <i>Amshah</i> force to Ellichpore—Rohilla bands plunder the country about Meminalah—Mchurum disturbances—Cruel murder of a youth by a Pathan retainer of Suraj-ool-Mookh	684 to 687
Major Balington insulted by a party of Arabs at Bitchkoonah—Evacuation of a fort at Nagpore by a party of hostile Arabs—Aggressive conduct of Arabs towards British troops—The Resident demands the surrender of the Arabs guilty of insulting Major Balington	687 to 689
The prisoners in the Dharcot fort rise upon the garrison and gain possession of the fort—The Nabob of Ellichpore having obtained complete success over the Government troops dismisses his levies—Colonel Beaton's force besieges Dharcot—Mutiny of the Khas Risala	689 to 690
Oppressive conduct of Boodun Khan—Punishment of the Arabs guilty of the outrage on Major Balington—Reported dismissal of Bishnu Chund by the Cases Court—Mutiny of the Lineavallas—Capture of the fort of Candahar by Rohillas and Sikhs—Disturbances in the district of the Rajah of Wampury	690 to 692
Seizure of the Narmla fort by one of the Nizam's officers—Good government of the Nawab of Ellichpore in his districts—The Nizam confers high distinction on Abdoola bin Ali—Seizure of the Rajah of Wampury's family and children by Arabs—Plunder of Khair	692 to 694
Fight between two parties of Sikhs near the capital—Disturbances by mutinous soldiery in the capital—Excesses of the Arabs at Wampury—The Pathans learning that the Nizam contemplates issuing an order for their expulsion threaten to rush into the Palace and make His Highness prisoner—Measures being taken to allay the ferment, the threat is not carried into execution	694 to 697
Atrocious murder near the Residency by Arabs—The jurisdiction of the Resident—Fight between Shams-ool-Oomrah's troops and a body of mutinous Sikhs—Dominance of the Arabs over the Government and their oppressive conduct towards the people	697 to 701
Daftardars and other leading officials abstain from attending the Palace to avoid being seized by mutinous Pathans—Affray between Arabs and a guard of British sepoy near Booder—Dacoities in the suburbs of the capital	701 to 702
Fend between two <i>gossias</i> at Kallanee—Supposed murder of a young girl by Abdallah bin Ali's father-in-law—Disturbances in the city between parties of Sikhs—Prevalence of dacoities	702 to 704
Major Mayne insulted by a body of Arabs—A party of Arabs carry Korepugall by force—Lord Dalhousie prohibits recruiting for the Contingent—Increase of dacoities—Execution of a Syed murderer	704 to 707

The Rajah of Wumparty defeats Talib-ood-Dowla's troops—Rajah Goor Bux is sent a prisoner to Golcondah—Cession of daoodies—Slaughter of Sikhs by Arabs in the vicinity of the Minister's Palace—Policy adopted by mutineers to recover their arrears of pay...	707 to 708
Conclusion of the contest between the Rajah of Wumparty and Talib-ood-Dowla—Omer bin Aoua's followers beaten by a party of Rohillas—Fight at Oomrawuttee between Bhuvani Sing and Boodun Khan—Mutinous Sikhs take up their position outside Hyderabad, and seize grain and stores intended for the city market—Quarrel between Raminah and Talib-ood-Dowla regarding the estate of the Rajah of Wumparty—Murder of Turks...	708 to 709
Disturbance by Bedee Mustoo—Mutiny of Arabs headed by Sultan Ghaliab at the Minister's Palace—The Sikhs continue their depredations on the grain supply...	709 to 711
A body of Pathans demand their arrears of pay of the Minister, and on attempting to bar his egress are shot down by Arab retainers—The Minister is wounded in the <i>misce</i> —Plunder of Beeder and Nirmul by Rohillas—Alleged participation of Shums-ood-Oomrah's eldest son in the affair at the Minister's house—Abdullah bin Ali mediates between the Minister and the Pathans...	711 to 713
The Resident addresses an official note to the Minister complaining of the hazards of travelling in the Nizam's Dominions—Despatch of a portion of the Contingent against marauders—Mutinies in the capital—Oppressions of the Arabs—Disturbed condition of the country—The Contingent eight months in arrears of pay—Financial embarrassments...	713 to 715
Mortgage of the great diamond—Removal of the diamond from the custody of Kishun Lal—The Nizam's responsibility for the disorders in his dominions—Disturbance in an Arab Court of Justice...	715 to 717
A body of about fifty Arabs besiege the house of their debtor, Saleh Mahomed Khan, who subsequently raises a force of Rohillas, Arabs and Rathores to secure from Government a settlement of his claims—Mutinies at the Nizam's Palace...	717 to 718
Indebtedness of the Government to the Arabs—Affrays in the vicinity of Mahad-poor—Quarrel between two parties of Poorbeas—Murder and suicides of a debtor—Saleh Mahomed Khan blockades one of the principal streets of the city to secure payment of his arrears—Atrocious cruelty perpetrated on a woman by an Arab—The Bolaram troops remain unpaid...	718 to 720
Byram Khan obtains possession of the Nizam's <i>soobdathrees</i> —Koodrut Ali Khan effects an amicable settlement with the Minister regarding the possession of Ellahad—Fight between the forces of Koodrut Ali Khan and Boodun Khan regarding the possession of Ellahad—New levies of Arabs—Boodun Khan said to be in treaty for the purchase of the Elgundul district...	720 to 722
Fight between Sultan Ghaliab and Goolam Yaseen Khan's forces at Waller—Recruiting of Arabs by Boodun Khan and Buflin—Discreditable conduct of Suraj-ood-Mook in the Ellahad affair—The Minister for a momentary consideration empowers Boodun Khan to levy a force to wrest the district from Koodrut Ali Khan, and almost immediately afterwards receives from Koodrut Ali Khan a sum of money to permit him to retain charge—The forces of the contending parties meet and Boodun Khan is at first dissatisfied, but large reinforcements being received from Oomrawuttee he defeats the rival force with great loss and besieges them in Ellahad...	722 to 724
The Sikhs mutiny and plunder the Begum Bazaar—Confinement of influential parties to compel Government to do justice to aggrieved individuals—Disturbed condition of the Nizam's Dominions—Boodun Khan's success at Ellahad...	724 to 726

Enumeration of disturbances distracting the capital—Fecible confinement of Soonsjee Pandit, a <i>dayfordar</i> , by Brahmins—Death of his captors—New series of Arabs by Boodun Khan—Continual fighting at Waloor and Ellahad...	726 to 728
Oppressive conduct of Boodun Khan's Rohillas—Attempted sale by the Minister of Moosher Jung's district of Oomarkhar to Saleh Mahomed Khan—The inhabitants of Ellahad complain to the Nizam of the cruelties practised upon them—Capitulation of the Ellahad garrison to Boodun Khan's forces—The district of Dewunt hid waste by rival forces...	728 to 730
Seizure of <i>soobdars</i> by mutinous Sikhs to compel Government to settle the arrears due to the latter—Satisfaction of the claims of the mutinous members of the Khaz Risala—Continued imprisonment of the <i>soobdars</i> by the Sikh soldiery—Trial of Boodun Khan's Ellahad captain for offences against the British post...	730 to 734
Ellahad laid waste by rival factions—Release of the <i>soobdars</i> —Adjustment of the Sikh claims by the Minister—The history of their mutiny—Sultan Ghaliab carries Partore against the Talookdars in possession—Continued fighting at Wallooj...	734 to 739
Assignment of Wallooj to Hussam Saleh—Residency Police orders issued to the effect that the <i>soobdars</i> are to have no dealings either with or through the Arabs—Mutinies at the Palaces—Arrangements with the Arab chiefs for the punishment of Arab malefactors—Imprisonment of Syed Meera by Arabs...	739 to 741
Vast influx of Rohillas into Hyderabad territory—Unsafe condition of the country for travellers—Robbery of the English <i>doak</i> —Outrage in the Resident's Bazaar by a body of Arabs under Saleh Aggrubbee—The Resident secures a promise from the Minister that the malefactors shall be handed over to him for trial—Fight between rival bodies of Sikhs at Anundgoorree—Kundee Kishun Row hires troops to protect himself from the Arab Bafana...	741 to 744
The Resident demands the trial in his presence of the Arabs guilty of the outrage in the Residency Bazaar—Disturbances between Hindoos during the <i>Hotee</i> Festival...	744 to 745
Shahred is closely confined in the Nizam's Palace with the object of prevailing upon him to remit the punishment due to the murderers of his daughter—Shahred rejects all proffers and complains to the Resident of his treatment—Disturbances at the capital...	745 to 746
Fight in the Begum Bazaar between Buldeoogee and Bejagee's adherents—Major Mayne's force attacks and carries the stronghold of the <i>Zemindar</i> of Dard Gonn, a notorious malefactor—Assault on the feet of Kullianee by Rohillas—Murder in the Residency goal—Fight between rival bodies of lineavallas—Disturbance at Lala Bahadur's house...	746 to 748
Powerlessness of Salar Jung to enforce reforms—Opposition of Lala Bahadur—Rescue of a prisoner from an Arab guard of the <i>Cutwal</i> 's by Sikhs—The Governor-General demands the punishment of Jemadar Mustoo for his part in the affair at Esventpoora—Sanction accorded to the re-enlistment of the discharged men of the 5th Risala—Prevalence of violence and disorder throughout the country—Plunder of the Madras bhanny post and of European travellers...	748 to 750
Boodun Khan's protection of freebooting Rohillas—His previous history—His interests not favoured by Salar Jung—Detachments of the Contingent ordered to march against plunderers—Dispersal of bands of plundering Rohillas by the Contingent—Complicity of Boodun Khan in the acts of the bands of plundering Rohillas infesting the country—Pursuit and surrender of Rohillas...	750 to 753

The military force at Indoor Booden is broken up and returns to cantonments—	
Tragic occurrence at Syder Bagh—Rohilla depredations	753 to 755
Sultan Ghali prevents the Nizam's departure from the capital until his demands are satisfied—Return of Brigadier Mackenzie's force to Hyderabad from the districts—Rumoured intervention of the British to protect the Nizam from Sultan Ghali	755 to 756
Fearful atrocities of the Rohillas at Indoor—Question regarding the disposal of the Arab offenders at Rewumpoor—Rohillas quarrel in the Begum Bazaar—Escape of Rohilla prisoners from the Jactel Fort—Quarrel between rival sections of Arabs—Mahomed Khan, an extensive commander of troops, assaults a judge who has given a decision against him	756 to 758
Disturbances at the capital—Cabal amongst military jemadars to extort from the Minister payment of their claims against the Government	758 to 759
Boodun Khan and Koodrath Ali Khan draw up an engagement to coerce Government to pay their demands—Salar Jung consents vigorous measures in dealing with the refractory jemadars, who are ultimately taken prisoners—The good effect of the Minister's measures	759 to 761
Financial condition of the State—Supposed sacrifice of five children by Hindoos as a propitiatory offering for rain—Death of Burhan-ood-deen—Major Mayne's force ordered to Solor to put down the depredations and the outrages of the Rohillas—Ghoolam Kadir Khan resists the attempts of the Government troops to wrest the jaghir of Dewnee from his hands—Attack and defeat of the garrison of Solor by Major Mayne's force	761 to 763
Troops of the Contingent stationed at Warungul ordered to march against the Zemindar of Badrachellum—Native letter regarding the fight at Solor—Rohilla outrages at Hunnegoon	763 to 764
Fifty lakhs of Company's rupees sent into the Assigned Districts—Pursuit and defeat of Rohillas—Murder and robbery at Nandair by Sikhs—Attack and capture of Yodgur by Ghulam Mahomed Khan—Outbreak at Patal	764 to 766
Dismissal of Abdulla Khan, the Chief of the Mundazee Pathans—Abdulla bin Ali restores two of his districts to Government without demanding any concession—Fight at Walud Hussain's house—Fight at Narainpett between the Zemindar and a Chaoose of Abdulla bin Ali	766 to 767
Confidence in the ultimate success of Salar Jung's measures—Disturbance at Oomraogree's house—Attack and slaughter of Arabs at Bijeegree—Extensive depredations by Rohillas in the districts to the west of the capital—Organization of a force to deal with the Rohillas—Surprise and repulse of the Rohillas—Dacoity at Doolpet—Government measures to suppress the power of the Arabs—Arrest and imprisonment of Oomraogree	767 to 770
Confederacy of prominent Arab chiefs to coerce the Government and secure Oomraogree's release—The Minister seeks the expulsion of two of the factious Chiefs, Sultan Ghali and Billa Sood, and on the former proving contumacious he is about to resort to strong measures when Abdulla bin Ali intervenes and negotiations follow for the settlement of the differences—Prevalence of dacoities in the vicinity of the capital	770 to 772
Rohilla outrages at Muntree, Kondulwarr and Narainpett—Fight between rival parties of Arabs—Murder in the city	772 to 773

Billa Sood returns to the city and with a large Arab force takes post in a house opposite the great gateway of the Nizam's Palace—The Nizam and the Minister unite in ordering the Arab chief to give Billa Sood and a tardy obedience is given to the order—Torres for Billa Sood's departure are arranged, but as these are not satisfactory to Salar Jung, he orders his own Arab guards to effect his purpose—Abdulla bin Ali learning the Minister's intentions passes Billa Sood out of the city to Chinchalgouen—Billa Sood subsequently despatches a large body of men to occupy Oomraogree's house in the Begum Bazaar, from whence he is ultimately persuaded to retire by Abdulla bin Ali—Salar Jung demands the unconditional surrender of Billa Sood, and after some demur he is prevailed upon to give himself up—Oomraogree also proffers his submission	773 to 777
Arrest of the Zemindar of Toodran, a notorious dacoit and malefactor—Raids by the Contingent against marauding Rohillas—Attacks upon Brigadier Mackenzie, Captain Mackinnon and other Europeans by native soldiers—Trial of the prisoners—Surprised conduct of the authorities—Rumoured arming of the city to attack the Subsidiary Force and the Residency	777 to 778
Apprehension of a <i>fabrik</i> for tampering with sepoy of the 49th Regiment—Departure of Salar Jung and Sultan Ghali from the city—Credit due to the Minister for effecting this object—Speculations regarding the intentions of Government concerning the attack on Brigadier Mackenzie	778 to 780
Disturbances in and about the capital—Deba Nuggur sacked by Rohillas—Gangrobbery near the Residency—Rumoured assemblage of Rohillas between the Residency and the Saemadnabad cantonment—Retrocession of previous Governments to punish felons—Energy of the present administration in this direction—Executions of murderers	780 to 782
Lax treatment of Arab criminals—Salar Jung's precautions for the defence of the Residency during the Moharrum—Fight between Arabs and Rohillas at Mudnos—Disturbance in the vicinity of the Nizam's Palace—Rumoured intention of the British to occupy the city—Preparations by Arabs to resist the movement—Murder of <i>usultrees</i> by Arabs at Aurangabad—The Government demands the surrender of the murderers	782 to 785
Three Mahomedan village officers sentenced to death for participation in Rohilla outrages—Punishment of the Peerzade of Jewlas for harbouring Rohillas—From Sook, the Nizam's perfumer, accuses Salar Jung of being at the head of a conspiracy to assassinate the Nizam—Rohilla outrages—Trial of notabilities for harbouring Rohillas—Dismissal of the Collectors of Kullipoor and Gajwad for bad conduct—Accusations of misconduct against the Rajah of Wampury	785 to 787
Surprise and defeat of Rohillas by the Rajah of Wampury's broker—Brutal outrages by a Banjara named Roopa—Salutary effect of the punishment of Talookdars for harbouring Rohillas	787 to 788
Meer Futeh Ali, the Nizam's uncle, takes post in the city and for a time resists by force of arms the attempts of Government troops to dislodge him—After considerable bloodshed hostilities are suspended and negotiations are entered into for the Prince's surrender—Aversion of the Nizam to severe measures in bringing the Prince to reason—Amicable settlement of the difficulty	788 to 790
Cerious charge of bribery against the Mohes-ood-deen Pasha, a Mahomedan saint—Dispute in the prison at Maiduk between Hindoos and Mahomedans—Defeat of Ghoolam Khan, a Rohilla Jemadar, at Nirmul—Execution of Roopa—Apprehension of Mr. Bagent's murderer by the Rajah of Wampury—Disturbances in the city	790 to 792

Annual Financial Statements of the Dewani Districts for the Years 1288, 1289, 1290 and 1291 Fasil.

Annual Financial Statement of the Dewani Districts of the Nizam's Government for the year 1288 Fasil, with an historical summary of its first financial condition—Translation from Persian of a memo. by H. R. Sir Salar Jung ... 1 to 12

Review of the first financial history of the State—The system of revenue farming in vogue in Chundoo Lall's time and its evils—Increase of the expenditure—Expedients resorted to by Chundoo Lall to restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure—Financial embarrassments of the State and the results—The financial confusion grows worse after Chundoo Lall's régime—The Contingent remains unpaid and *subahdars* refuse to advance money to Government except on the security of the *Jemadars*—Increase of the military establishments owing to the demands of the *Jemadars*—The entire fiscal administration of the country conducted on unsound and mischievous principles—The fixed or ordinary expenditure written off in the finance and revenue accounts under the three heads of *Mohali-az-Mahakill*, or statements from receipts, *Taukha Mahalat*, or districts assigned in lieu of cash payments, and *Makhorij-e-Nakl-az-Kharana vs Mahalat*, or the cash disbursements from the central and provincial treasuries—Expenditures for raising revenue—Abstract statement of the income and expenditure of Dewani taluks for 1282 Fasil—Expenditure exceeds the revenue by Rs. 31,30,933. ... 12 to 21

Sir Salar Jung's accession to office—Assignment of the Barars and its effect in crippling the resources of the State—The difficulties against which Sir Salar Jung had to contend on assuming office—Necessity for reform in the administration—Measures adopted for the replenishment of the treasury—Abolition of the system of farming revenue and of the practices of *Dalail* and *Gaddam*—Hardships and evils of the latter systems—List of vexatious imposts formerly inflicted on cultivators by revenue farmers—Abolition of transit dues, import duties on grain, and of the *mokhorij* or license tax on trades and professions—Statement of revenue given up by the abolition of these taxes—Reforms in the revenue administration ... 21 to 26

Increase of revenue, &c., owing to reforms shown by a comparative statement of the Dewani revenues in 1283 and 1284—Sources of increase—Increase of *Mohals*, a revenue bearing land—Corresponding increase of expenditure tabulated under different heads—Net increase of revenue noticeable in 1284 over 1283 Fasil, chiefly due to the following sources: (1) Land Revenue, (2) Forests, (3) Akkari, (4) Frontier Customs, (5) Stamps, (6) Road Cess, &c., (7) Postal Department, (8) Law and Justice—Proceeds of the new sources of revenue... 26 to 28

Statement concerning the estimated receipts and disbursements of the Dewani provinces of His Highness for the year 1288 Fasil—Land Revenue—Receipts—Divisions into which the land revenue proper is divided—Statement showing the amount of land revenue in 1284—Since that year the fiscal history of the Dewani Districts has been one of steady development and increase—Statement showing the receipts from land revenue for 1284 Fasil—Estimated revenue receipts for 1288 Fasil—Estimate shows a considerable improvement of Rs. 21,62,720 on the revenue receipts of preceding years—Actuals of 1287 Fasil—Remissions of revenue owing to famine... 28 to 32

Land Revenue—Expenditure—Permanent expenditure—Shandi and Sadir—Allo-ments on account of revenue collections to the Amal Talukdars and the Dewani Amils—Abolition of the old system—Description of the new system introduced—Retrospect of the fluctuations in the Shandi and Sadir charges at different periods—Estimated charges for the present year on account of the salaries of Talukdars and Tehsildars and their office establishments—Comparative view of the percentage of expenditure during the years passed in review—List of Shandi and Sadir charges in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the Assigned Districts and the Central Provinces—Statement giving a comparative view of the total number of graded Talukdars and Tehsildars—Superannuary establishment provided for in the budget of 1288 ... 32 to 38

Village Expenses—Allowance of *metadars* and other village officials—Estimate of *Dak Sadir* expenses in 1288—Village expenses in Bombay, Madras and the Assigned Districts ... 38 to 42

Temporary expenditure—Survey and settlement—Commencement of survey and settlement operations in 1285 in the Paitan Taluk—Subsequent progress of the survey—Statement showing expenditure incurred on this account from 1285 to 1287—Expenditure on account of office establishment averaged less than one per cent. of the total expenditure—Objects of the survey—Enhancement of revenue owing to the survey—Survey and settlement likely to pay its own expenses in two years—Charges for survey and settlement and percentage of charges on the same account in other provinces in India... 42 to 47

Inam Commission—Comparative statement of expenditure in 1288 Fasil, and the actual disbursements in the two previous years—Abstract statement of resump-tion of inams in cash and land from 1285 to 1287 (both inclusive)—Total estimated expenditure under land revenue—Incidence on the total land revenue—Statement showing the charges of collection ... 47 to 51

Akkari revenues realised either by farming them out to contractors or directly through an Akkari Collector—Revenues from this source in past years—Estimated revenue for the present year—Estimated charges for Akkari revenue for the city—Statement of the receipts of last year and the estimates of the present year ... 51 to 52

Forests—Creation of a department for the conservation of forests in 1277—Estimated receipts and expenditure of the department for the year ... 52 to 53

Frontier Customs and Karorgiri or Octroi duty—Revenue—Revenue of the progress of trade in the Nizam's dominions—The trade formerly very small and always precarious and fluctuating—Imports now amount to about four or five crores of rupees—Internal traffic formerly hampered by many restrictions—With a view to removing these restrictions transit dues were entirely abolished—Compensation was allowed to some of the Jaghirdars for the loss sustained by the abolition—At the same time transit dues were abolished better arrangements were made for the better administration of frontier customs—Character of the Karorgiri duty—Income from Customs and Octroi from 1264 to 1283—Owing to the diminution of the income the customs revenues were farmed out from 1282 to 1284—In 1285 the department was again taken under direct management, and since then the receipts have shown a marked improvement—Remission of tariff dues—Value of imports and exports for the last three years—Average rate of duty per cent. on the value nearly Rs. 4—Annual value of duty-paying articles imported into Hyderabad amounts to Rs. 1,65,00,000—Expenditure on the Customs and Karorgiri revenues—Percentage of expenditure on income... 53 to 60

Stamps—Introduced into His Highness's dominions on the restoration of the Assigned Districts of Raichura, Lingasungur, and Naidurg—Income from stamps in 1874 Rs. 32,500—Charges under this head are of two descriptions—Expenditure on the department, percentage of charges under the head of stamps—Estimated income and expenditure for the present year	61 to 62
Mint—Income and expenditure on—The Bazar Surplus	62 to 63
Law and Justice—Method of computing the income under this head—Income and expenditure—Improved administration of justice and consequent new charges—Retrenchments in the expenditure	63 to 65
Jails—Income from prison labour—Sum spent in food for prisoners—Estimated expenditure—Incidence of expenditure in Hyderabad and some British provinces—Police—Estimated income for the present year—Review of the changes introduced in the constitution of the police force—Expenditure under the head of General Police—Charges under village police—Total cost of police, village and general—Incidence of police expenditure in British provinces	65 to 67
Post Office—Regular postal communication organised for the first time under the present administration—Receipts and expenditure of the department from 1279-1287—Annual postal charges—Incidence of the estimated postal charges—Revenue from the Postal Department in neighbouring British provinces	67 to 69
Education—Revenue under this head is derived solely from fees paid by pupils—Estimated expenditure on public instruction—Expenditure on education in other provinces of India	69 to 70
Printing—Establishment of the Government Lithographic Press—Estimated income and expenditure for the year—Medical Department—Funds under this head supplied entirely by the Central Treasury—Estimated expenditure for the year—Incidence of the charges—Charges on account of the medical department in neighbouring provinces	70 to 71
Administration—System of conducting the administrative departments formerly in vogue—Introduction of changes—Honorarium received by the Prime Minister—Cost of establishments, estimated charges on administration—Decrease in the expenditure—Increase of expenditure—Percentage of charges on account of administration	71 to 74
Minor departments, consisting of Khammam Coal Fields, Chanda Railway Survey, Geological Survey, State Gardens, Hyderabad Gazetteer Office, Workshop, General Stores, and Committee for reduction of expenditure—Estimated expenditure for the year	74 to 75
Pargana Vatanars—Cash allowances of Rasmilars—Investigation of the question of rums in 1279—Amounts disbursed in rums in 1280—Estimated disbursement under this head in 1288	75 to 78
Allowances and assignments—Estimated expenditure for the year—Incidence of the charges on the revenue—Money Order fees—Estimated income—State Khilats, &c.	78 to 80
Refunds and drawbacks—In former days the liabilities of the State were of four kinds—Assignment of revenue for the liquidation of debts—Liabilities of the State on Sir Salar Jung's accession—On the suggestion of the Nizam, Nazirod-Dowla, five annas in the rupee of the shahukars' claims are remitted—Impossibility of investigating the validity of the claims—Amount disbursed in satisfaction of debts—Estimated repayments for the present year	80 to 81

Interest—Income from the interest on Government promissory notes—Miscellaneous—Famine	81 to 83
Payments to His Highness—Amount of the payments—Manah allowances	83 to 84
Military—Amount of the military charges since 1262—Estimated expenditure for the year—Table showing numerical strength of men and horses	84 to 86
Public Works Department and other establishments connected therewith—Income and expenditure—Total expenditure under this head during the ten years ending 1280—Estimates for the present year—Reorganization of the District Public Works establishments—Heads of the expenditure according to the estimates—Charges on account of establishments—Public Works carried out through civil officers—Total charges on account of Public Works proper	86 to 89
Municipalities—Institution of a Municipality at Hyderabad for the first time in 1280—Estimated expenditure under this head	89 to 90
State Railway—Its cost—Amount of capital raised—Total expenditure—Income and expenditure of the line since its opening—Estimated income and expenditure—Estimated surplus for the year	90 to 91
General Abstract of the estimated Dewani receipts and expenditure of H. H. the Nizam's Government for 1288 Fasil	94 to 95
Local Funds—Desh Patti—Village service fund—Money orders first issued in A. H. 1290—Estimated receipts for the year	98 to 100
Cash Deposits—Estimates for the year—Explanation of temporary loans taken from the revenue proceeds of Dharaseo or from shahukars—Temporary loans—Outstanding balances of previous years	100 to 102
Abstract account of estimated cash balances at the apparent treasuries on the 31st of Shariar 1288	102 to 117
Budget estimates of receipts and expenditure for 1288 Fasil	117 to 155
Budget estimate of revenue and receipts and expenditure and disbursements for 1289 Fasil—Abstract statement of the revenue expenditure and receipts	157 to 201
Annual financial statement for the year 1290 Fasil—Memo. by H. E. Sir Salar Jung	205 to 209
General abstract statement of the revenue expenditure and receipts of H. H. the Nizam's Government for 1290 Fasil	211 to 214
Table contrasting the budget estimates of 1290 Fasil with the original irregular estimates for 1289 and with the actuals for 1288—Land revenue—Akbari—Forests	214 to 218
Customs—Stamps—Mint—Bazar Surplus—Law and Justice—Jails—Police—Post Office—Education—Printing—Money Orders—Fees—Medical Administration—Minor Departments	218 to 221
Pargana Vatanars—Allowances and assignments—Khilats, &c.—Refunds and drawbacks—Interest—Desh Patti—Miscellaneous	221 to 222
Famine—Payments to His Highness—Manah—Military—Public Works—Municipalities—State Railway—Surplus—Cash transactions—Village service fund—Money Order Remittances—Deposits—Advances recoverable—Cash Balance	222 to 226
Budget estimate for 1290 Fasil	228 to 267
Annual financial statement of the Dewani Districts of H. H. the Nizam's dominions for 1291 Fasil—Memo. by H. E. Sir Salar Jung	271 to 281
Budget estimate for 1291	284 to 323

Memo. on the Revenue Survey Department by Moulvie Syed Mahdi Ali.

Memorandum on the Revenue Survey Department, H. H. the Nizam's Government, by Moulvie Syed Mahdi Ali—Outline of the circumstances under which revenue operations were commenced—Experimental operations in the Patna Talukas—Adoption of the Bombay system in preference to that of the North-West Provinces—At the outset of the operations great difficulties were met with—Difficulty of obtaining trained men for the work—System of training men—Unsuitability of the people of the country for the work—Definition of the power of the Commissioner and Superintendents—Office routine work and the manner in which the survey work is carried on—Supervision of the work of the Survey Department by the Minister and by the Revenue Minister—Cost of establishments—Strength of the measuring and classing establishments—Mr. Beynon, Superintendent Barar Revenue Survey, employed to check the work done—Expenditure on boundary marks—Measuring establishment—Visit of the Minister, the Resident, Colonel Bell, and Major Trevor to the Survey Offices—Copy of a note addressed from the Resident to the Minister—Difficulties of the survey—Settlement of long-standing boundary disputes—Statement showing the number of boundary disputes dealt with between 1285 and 1290 Fasl—Statement showing the number of disputes settled in the Western Division—Statement showing the measurement work done from 1285 to 1290 Fasl—Statement showing the number of fields and area submitted to test in each division down to the year 1290—Statement showing difference between the tests and the original measurements—Statement showing the number of fields and area submitted to test in each division down to the year 1290—Statement showing difference between the test and original classification—Total expenditure of the two surveys from 1285 down to 1290 Fasl—Enhancement of revenue owing to the survey—Total cost of the survey operations in the talukas hitherto settled in the N. W. Division—Annual falling off in the revenues in some of the talukas in the Aurangabad District—Successful introduction of the survey rates into some districts—Acknowledgment of the services of officers ...	327 to 346
Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the Department together with the cost per acre of measurement ...	348
Statement showing the fluctuations in the cultivated area and assessment, with the number of cultivators, in the talukas in the North-Western Division from the year 1264 Fasl to 1292 ...	349
Statement showing the old rates and the survey rates with the result of the survey settlement for the years in which it was introduced in the talukas in the North-Western Division ...	352
Statement showing the old rates and the survey rates with the result of the survey settlement for the year in which it was introduced in the talukas in the Western Division ...	353
Statement showing the area of occupied and waste lands with the average survey rate per acre in the settled talukas in the North-Western Division ...	354
Statement showing the area of occupied and waste lands with the average survey rate per acre in the settled talukas in the Western Division ...	355
Statement showing the number of registered occupants, their cattle and ploughs, with averages of each cultivator's holding and assessment, and average acres per each pair of bullocks in the settled talukas in the N. W. Division ...	356

Statement showing the number of registered occupants, their cattle and ploughs, with averages of each cultivator's holding and assessment and average acres per each pair of bullocks in the settled talukas in the Western Division ...	357
Letter from Major-General Ghafdar, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, to Moulvie Syed Mahdi Ali, Revenue Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government, forwarding memorials of his inspection of the offices of the Superintendents of Survey and Settlement in the Aurangabad and Goolbarga Division ...	359 to 361

VOL. VII.

Report on the History of the Famine in the Nizam's Dominions in 1876-77-78 by Moulavi Sayad Mahdi Ali.

Minute of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., Minister to His Highness the Nizam ...	1
Letter from Nawab Mukarram-ud-Daula Bahadur, President of the Central Famine Committee, Hyderabad, to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., Minister to H. H. the Nizam ...	5 to 14
Letter from Moulavi Mahdi Ali, Esq., Secretary to the Central Famine Committee, Hyderabad, to Nawab Mukarram-ud-Daula Bahadur, President of the Central Famine Committee ...	15
Map of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions ...	16

INTRODUCTION.—PAST FAMINES IN H. H. THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

List of Famines for the last two hundred and fifty years, under the causes of Drought, War, and Rain Excess to which they were due—Sketches of previous Famines in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries—The prices of grain at different times—The amount of suffering and mortality—The means adopted to afford relief—Gradual improvement of the country in the last twenty-five years—Repopulation of deserted villages—Increase of population by one-third—Great growth of the City of Hyderabad—Amelioration in the condition of the peasantry—General prosperity of the Nizam's Dominions ...	17 to 27
--	----------

CHAP. I.—THE OUTER FRINGE OF THE GREAT FAMINE AREA OF 1876-77.

A portion only of H. H. the Nizam's dominions directly affected by the famine—Mr. Lynn's description of the physical features of the country—Its extent and boundaries—The water-shed—General elevation—The rivers Godavari and Krishna and their tributaries—Alteration of low valleys and parallel ranges of hills—Suitability of such ground for the formation of tanks—Characteristics of scenery—Geologically as well as politically divided into two great portions—Maharashtra and Teluguana—Rainfall in the summer and winter monsoons—Rainfall in Maharashtra, Teluguana, and what is known as Karnataka—Wind-partings—Wet and dry cultivation—Nature of soils and crops—Divisions, districts, and talukas—Total area 82,700 square miles—Estimate of cultivated and uncultivated land—The Maharashtra and Teluguana—Railways and Roads—The eight districts affected by the famine, some very slightly—Lingsugur—East Bazar—Shorapur—Gulbarga—Nalgonda—Birh—Nalgunda—Nagar-Karnul—Condition of H. H. the Nizam's dominions before the famine—Increasing prosperity for the last 21 years—Increase of cultivators and cultivated area, more especially in the Barbed Districts—Improved condition of cultivators—The corruption and misery of former times—Introduction of the	
--	--

raiyañri system by H. E. Sir Salar Jung, &c.—Consequent improvement in the condition of the cultivators, and the large increase in revenue—Table showing the revenue raised every year from 1263 to 1284 Faslī—Table showing increase of income at each decennial period since the year 1263 Faslī as compared with the estimated revenues for the year 1288 Faslī—Increase of revenue in twenty years upwards of 172 per cent.—Corroborative testimony of Mr. C. B. Saunders, &c.—Present percentage of land under food-crops—The average yield per acre—Sixteen lakhs of tons of grain left for storage or export in favourable seasons, an amount that covers the local consumption for two years—Power of H. H. the Nizam's dominions to meet disasters arising from crop failure. 29 to 64

CHAP. II.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE DISTRESS—OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1876.

Commencement of distress in October, 1876, in the four Governments of Southern India—Determination of His Highness the Nizam's Government to meet the difficulty by a careful system of relief works, and by trusting to the natural laws of supply and demand for the needful quantity of food-grain—Extraordinary influx at the beginning of November of famine-stricken people from the Bombay Presidency—More formidable influx from Madras later on—Orders issued about the protection and employment of these immigrants, the grant of waste lands for cultivation, and the right of free pasturage for their cattle—Plan of operations to meet the distress in the eight districts of His Highness the Nizam's dominions to which it was found to be confined—Important instructions issued by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung—Determination to establish Relief Works under the Public Works Department, the decision as to how and where they should be opened remaining with the Revenue Officers—Issue of Circulars seeking full particulars of distress, and details as to the suitability of the different forms of public relief works—Appointment of a Famine Committee of seventeen members with full authority to act—Principles by which they were guided—Appointment of three Revenue Officers and three Officers in the Public Works Department as Special Commissioners, to keep the Central Committee properly posted from the different districts to which they were told off—Beneficial action of Committee immediately evident—Organization among District Officials, and receipt of weekly reports—Increase of famine wages to the equivalent of three-quarters of a seer of grain—Plan of famine operations complete in December, 1876. 65 to 74

CHAP. III.—PROGRESS OF DISTRESS, JANUARY TO APRIL, 1877.

Conference at Delhi, and proposed visit of Sir Richard Temple as Famine Delegate to the whole of Southern India—Mr. Mahdi Ali's Tour of Inspection in company with Mr. Palmer and Rai Manna Lal—Their Report to the Central Committee—Rules for the guidance of Officers entrusted with management of Relief Works—Rules for the organization of labour on famine relief works—Rules for Camps, Medical and Sanitary arrangements, Police and Wells—Grant of ten lakhs of rupees for expenditure on relief works—A Special Committee appointed of six members of the Central Committee to carry out all executive arrangements—Issue of weekly statements showing number of people relieved, and amount expended on wages—Sir Richard Temple's arrival—His "Memorandum of the facts ascertained as to failure of harvests, and distress, in the Nizam's Dominions"—His marked approval of the way in which the Committee had anticipated all he could have recommended—Sir Richard Meade's official account of the state of affairs—Full "Summary of

information regarding famine and measures of relief adopted in the Nizam's territory, as gathered from papers furnished by the Minister"—This document forwarded to the Government of India by Sir Richard Meade with a Memorandum reviewing and approving all the measures for relief—Second Tour of Inspection by Delegates from the Central Committee—Their Reports. 75 to 94

CHAP. IV.—THE CULMINATION AND DECLINE OF THE FAMINE, APRIL TO DECEMBER, 1877.

Culmination of the distress, and determination in April to establish Poor-Houses and to afford scope for private benevolence—Appointment of Mohi-ud-Din Hison as Superintendent of the Poor-houses—His peculiar fitness for the work—Opening of the first five Poor-Houses—Third Tour of Inspection by Delegates from the Central Committee—Exhaustion of grain stocks throughout His Highness the Nizam's Dominions—Block on the G. L. P. Railway—Visit of Moulavi Mahdi Ali to Bombay to invite the assistance of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple—Resolution of the Bombay Government ordering the delivery of 300 tons of grain daily at Shahabad—Gloomy prospects owing to the lateness of the monsoon—The Mansion House Famine Fund opened in London—Non-acceptance by Sir Salar Jung of any grant from the Fund, as the distress in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions was nearly at an end—Statement showing the prices of the chief staple food-grains at the commencement, middle, and end of the Famine, as compared with the normal prices—Statement showing the weekly increase in prices of food-grains during the famine in three representative districts—The Viceroy's visit to Southern India—The highest number of persons employed on the relief works reached in August—The maximum number of persons on charitable relief reached in September—Plentiful and timely rainfall—Rapid decline of the Famine after September—The Poor-Houses closed in January, 1878, and the Famine pronounced to be "officially over". 95 to 103

CHAP. V.—THE PART PERFORMED BY PUBLIC WORKS.

Determination to overcome the distress through the agency of Public Works—Major Scott Moncrieff's proposition regarding Public Works in times of famine—Mr. Palmer's statement of all the operations of the Public Works Department during the whole famine period—Slight friction at first between the duties of the Revenue and Public Works officials—Completeness of the rules drawn up by Mr. Palmer—His opinion regarding the action to be taken on the first appearance of distress—The best limits of number and duration to be observed in famine relief works—The various famine tests—The advantage of payments in money—Tanks and Channels most suitable famine works—Road work unsatisfactory—The contract and departmental systems contrasted—The difficulty of efficient organisation—The importance of task-work—Work performed, money expended, and number of coolies employed in the different districts—In East Raichur—In West Raichur—In Shencpur—In Gullburga—In Birk—In Naldrug—In Nagar-Karnal—In Nalgunda—Table showing the total number of coolies employed, the total expenditure and the average daily expenditure for all the districts—Abstract of statement showing expenditure on ordinary Public Works which were availed of to assist in relieving the distress—Average cost of work in each district, in comparison with the ordinary rates—Summary of the various works undertaken and completed, with the number of coolies employed and the amount of total expenditure. 105 to 122

CHAP. VI.—CHARITABLE RELIEF FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, FOR CHILDREN, &c.

Pages

Opening of poor-houses on the completion of arrangements for public relief works—Report on the poor-houses by Moulavi Mushtaq Hussain—Light labour essential when possible—Careful preparations for a second famine interrupted by rainfall—Nine poor-houses opened at the expense of the State—One maintained at sole charge of Sir Salar Jung—Precautions to render the poor-houses serviceable—Daily visits of the district committees—Appointment of medical officers to each poor-house—Classification of applicants—Men devoted to religious meditation—Fifteen sheds attached to each poor-house—Standard of food adopted—Respect of caste scruples—Mr. Palmer's two reports on the Lingspur poor-house—Dr. Mirza Ali's report on the same—Pardā women and orphans—Total number relieved in poor-houses 65,009—Population of affected districts (1,380,235), and percentage relieved in poor-houses (average percentage 4·5)—Mortality—Average daily attendance—Gross expenditure on poor-houses (Rs. 2,44,347)—Cost of raw material—Maximum, minimum, and ordinary rates of staple foods in affected districts—Number of pardā women relieved—Amount expended on charitable relief where poor-houses were not established (Rs. 19,424)	123 to 138
---	------------

CHAP. VII.—AFTER THE FAMINE.

A certain amount of suffering inevitable after the famine was practically over—Statement showing the amount of revenue remitted and postponed—Total expenditure in administering relief—Aggregate loss to Government reckoned at Rs. 46,34,676—Experiments in feeding cattle on prepared prickly-pear scarcely successful—The loss in cattle and decrease of oxen and cows per cent.—Returns showing supposed mortality from want and want-induced diseases at a total of 71,658—Table showing supposed percentage of mortality in the different districts—Arrangements for supporting destitute children—Statement showing the number of children supported, and how they were eventually disposed of—Moulavi Mushtaq Hussain's account of the orphans and other children—Statement showing the number of persons who entered (57,399) and quitted (14,540) H. H. the Nizam's Dominions during the famine period—Disinclination of Sir Salar Jung to treat immigrants as aliens—Total absence of dacoity—The supply of food-grains, local and imported—The famine followed by a plague of rats—The actual condition of cultivation—Tables showing the increase in cultivation, and consequent improvement in the condition of the cultivators—The produce of the land in the Marāṭhā and Teluguṅṅā districts—The number of wells in the same—Conclusion	139 to 158
---	------------

APPENDICES	159 to 318
-------------------	------------

General Report on Famine Relief Works in H. H. the Nizam's territory—Extent of His Highness's territory—Rivers—Divisions and districts—Districts of wet and dry cultivation—Irrigation works—Geological features—Roads and communications	321 to 324
--	------------

Famine-stricken districts—Their locality—Cause of famine—Rainfall registers—Rain-gauges—Average rainfalls—Rainfall in districts of dry cultivation—Rainfall in districts of wet cultivation—Distribution of rainfall—Direction of monsoon—Distribution of rain as to months	324 to 329
--	------------

Limits within which failure may be expected—Limits beyond which injurious excess may be expected—Effects on prices of grain—Famine wages—Supply of grain—Sliding scale of wages—Commencement of famine relief works	329 to 332
--	------------

Pages

Circular on commencement of Famine Relief Works—Circular from Revenue Department—The Sudder Committee—Special Commissioners—Early reports—Early difficulties—Emigration coolies—Inquiry at Raichore—Rules for conducting Famine Relief Works	332 to 338
Rules for the organization of labour on Famine Relief Works—Estimated rates for work—Causes for exceeding rates—Rules regarding camps—Rules as to medical arrangements—Rules as to sanitary arrangements—Police arrangements—Wells and water—General observations—First appearance of distress—Ordinary works	338 to 345
Special Relief Works—Supervision—Duties of Civil authorities as regards special works—Re-admission of labourers—Duties of Public Works Officers as regards special works—Question as to payments—System of payments adopted—Difficulties between officers of different departments—Poor-houses—Private charity	345 to 349
Works most suitable for famine relief works—Famine tests—Reasons for rejection of applicants—Distance test—Moving labourers—Wage and labour tests—Payments in money or grain—Money payments—Tanks and channels most suitable works—Road work unsatisfactory	349 to 352
Contract and departmental system—Want of sufficient supervision—Task work—Commencement of rains of 1877	352 to 359
History of the famine in the Rest Raichore district	359 to 380
History of the famine in the West Raichore district	381 to 401
History of the famine in the Shorapore district	401 to 414
History of the famine in the Goodburg district	415 to 442
History of the famine in the Nulzig district	443 to 454
History of the famine in the Nagar-Karnul district	455 to 465
History of the famine in the Nalgunda District, and Appendix	467 to 487
Replies to questions contained in Chapter I. of the Memorandum of the Famine Commission by Moulavi Mahdi Ali, Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government in the Revenue Department	487 to 514

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF HYDERABAD EVENTS.

- 1294 Attempted conquest of the Deccan by Alla-ood-deen.
- 1305 Unsuccessful attack by Malik Kafur upon Warrangul.
- 1312 Capture of Warrangul by Malik Kafur.
- 1323 Capture of Warrangul and Beder by Juma Khan.
- 1344 Rebellion of Mahomed Tyghlok Shah's nobles and capture of Doulatabad.
- 1347 Husan Ganga establishes the Bahmanee dynasty of the Deccan.
- 1396 Great famine in the Deccan, known as the Doozga Daroo.
- 1429 Expedition sent against the banditti in the Deccan during the reign of Sultan Ahmed Shah Wullee Bahmanee.
- 1436 Further expeditions sent against the banditti.
- 1453 Treacherous ambuscade and massacre of Mahomedans by Mahrattas at Chakun.
- 1469 Goa captured from the Rajas of Bejanaggur.
- 1512 Extinction of the Bahmanee dynasty.
- 1512 Establishment of separate Mahomedan Kingdoms at Bejapoor, Ahmednaggur, Beder, Ellichpoor and Golconda.
- 1564 Subversion of the Bejanaggur Empire by the Shahs of Bejapoor, Golconda and Ahmednaggur.
- 1574 Annexation of the southern part of Berar by the King of Ahmednaggur.
- 1593 Attempted conquest of the Deccan by Akbar, Emperor of Delhi—Siege of Ahmednaggur by the Mogul army, and Cession of Berar.
- 1598 Second siege of Ahmednaggur by the Mogul army—Ahmednaggur formed into a separate Province of the Mogul Empire.
- 1629 The Emperor Shahjehan attempts the conquest of the Deccan.
- 1635 Shahjehan besieges Bejapoor and secures payment of tribute from Adool Shah, the ruler of the Province.
- 1655 Nuwab Abid Kuli Khan, a celebrated ancestor of the Nizam of Hyderabad, arrives at Delhi from Bukhara.
- 1683 Aurangzebe attempts the conquest of the Deccan.
- Oct. 16, 1686 Shahah-ud-din defeated at Ramsej by the Mahrattas.
- Sept. 1686 Capture of Bejapoor by Aurangzebe.
- 1687 Capture of Goodburga by Aurangzebe.
- 1687 Death of Nuwab Abid Kuli Khan.
- 1705 The Mahrattas overrun Khandeish and Berar.
- 1712 Appointment of Chasr Kilick Khan as Nizam-ool-Moolk.
- 1713 Kamur-ool-deen Khan Asuph Jah, Nizam-ool-Moolk, succeeded the deceased.
- 1720 Nizam-ool-Moolk decides upon declaring his independence of the authority of the Syuds.
- 1721 Nizam-ool-Moolk appointed Vuzoor of the Mogul Empire.
- 1723 Nizam-ool-Moolk resigns the office of Vuzoor and retires to the Deccan, where he exercises independent sovereignty.
- Oct. 1724 Battle of Shuhaphara near Aurungabad—Defeat and death of Moobaris Khan.

- Feb. 11, 1758 Nizam-ool-Moolk signs a convention at Doordoo Surao, ceding Malwa and the territory between the Nerbudda and the Chumbal to the Mahrattas.
- 1739 Conclusion of a treaty between Naser Jung and the Mahrattas at Moongree Pyetan.
- Feb. 1741 Rebellion and capture of Naser Jung.
- June 19, 1748 Death of Nizam-ool-Moolk at Boohampoor, aged 104 years—Naser Jung assumes the Government of Hyderabad.
- Dec. 8, 1750 Assassination of Naser Jung by Mahmood Khan.
- June 1751 Death of Moxuffur Jung—Salabut Jung raised to the throne.
- Sept. 12, 1752 Ghazee-ool-Joon poisoned at Hyderabad.
- 1757 The French expelled from the Northern Circars by a force under Colonel Forde—Treaty between Salabut Jung and the English.
- May 14, 1759 Conclusion of a treaty ceding Masulipatam and other districts to the British Government.
- 1762 Conclusion of a treaty between Nizam Ali and the Mahrattas.
- 1763 Plunder of Poona by Nizam Ali.
- Oct. 1763 Conclusion of a treaty between Nizam Ali and the Mahrattas.
- 1764 Murder of Salabut Jung by Nizam Ali.
- 1765 Secret treaty made between Nizam Ali and the Peshwa.
- Aug. 12, 1765 The British obtain a Firmann from the Emperor of Delhi for the Northern Circars.
- Nov. 19, 1766 Conclusion of treaty ceding the Northern Circars to the British Government.
- Feb. 23, 1768 Conclusion of a treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance between the British and the Nawab of the Carnatic and the Soolah of the Decan.
- April 27, 1779 Conclusion of a treaty of alliance between Baxiat Jung and the British.
- 1779 Baxiat Jung rents the Guntoor district to the British.
- April 1779 Mr. John Holland, the first British envoy to the Court of the Nizam, reaches Hyderabad.
- 1780 Restoration of the Circars to the Nizam.
- Nov. 1782 Death of Baxiat Jung—The Nizam's officers take possession of the Guntoor district.
- 1784 Mr. Grant resigns the office of Resident at Hyderabad.
- 1784 Mr. B. Johnson assumes the office of Resident at Hyderabad.
- 1784 Mr. Johnson quits Hyderabad.
- Sept. 18, 1788 Order from the Nizam to Seyt Jung for the surrender of the Guntoor Circars to the British.
- 1788 Captain (afterwards Sir John) Kennaway appointed Resident at Hyderabad.
- July 7, 1789 Despatch of a letter from Earl Cornwallis to the Nizam deemed equal to a treaty.
- July 29, 1790 Conclusion of the tripartite treaty between the Nizam, the Peshwa, and the British.
- 1791 Meer Allum proceeds on a mission from the Nizam to Lord Cornwallis's camp.
- Oct. 1791 Secunder Jah departs from Hyderabad with a large force to assist the English at Seringapatam.
- Nov. 17, 1792 The Nizam takes the field against the Mahrattas.
- 1793 Terms of peace concluded between the Nizam and the Mahrattas at Kurdah.
- April 1, 1794 Captain (afterwards Sir John) Kennaway resigns office.
- 1794 Captain W. Kirkpatrick appointed Resident at Hyderabad.
- 1795 Nizam Ali encounters a Mahratta force at Bedar and is defeated. He cedes to the Mahrattas Doulatalind and territory yielding 35 lakhs of rupees annually.
- 1798 Captain J. A. Kirkpatrick succeeds his brother as Resident at Hyderabad.

- Sept. 1, 1798 Treaty concluded between the Nizam and the British, providing for the dismissal of the French from Hyderabad.
- Oct. 1798 Disarmament and dispersal of the French troops at Hyderabad.
- June 22, 1799 Conclusion of the partition treaty of Mysore between the Nizam and the British.
- 1799 The Nizam's forces assist in the siege and capture of Seringapatam.
- Oct. 12, 1800 Conclusion of a treaty of perpetual and general defensive alliance between the Nizam and the British.
- April 12, 1802 Conclusion of a commercial treaty between the Nizam and the British.
- Aug. 7, 1803 Nizam Ali dies at Hyderabad, aged 70 years; Secunder Jah ascends the musnad.
- Aug. 7, 1803 Conclusion of an engagement between Secunder Jah and the British.
- Sept. 23, 1803 Battle at Assayo between the British troops under General Wellesley (afterwards the Duke of Wellington) and the combined armies of Dowlat Rao Sindhia and the Nagpore Rajah.
- April 28, 1804 Conclusion of a tripartite treaty between the Nizam and the British.
- May 1804 Death of Azem-ool-Oomrah, the Nizam's Prime Minister; Meer Allum succeeds to the post.
- Oct. 1805 Mr. H. Russell appointed acting Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Captain J. A. Kirkpatrick.
- Dec. 1805 Captain Sydenham appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Mr. Russell.
- 1808 Death of Meer Allum, the Nizam's Minister.
- June 1809 Appointment of Moossee-ool-Moolk as Minister and Chundoo Lall as Peshkar.
- June 1810 Lieut. C. Russell appointed acting Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Captain Sydenham.
- 1811 Establishment of the firm of Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad.
- Mar. 1811 Mr. H. Russell appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Lieut. C. Russell.
- 1812 Formation of the Russell Brigade of the Hyderabad Contingent.
- Aug. 1815 Confinement of the Nizam's son in the Golconda Fort.
- 1816 Palmer and Co. obtain a license from the Supreme Government empowering them to trade in Hyderabad.
- 1817 The Hyderabad Contingent employed in the campaigns in Malwa and the Decan.
- June 1, 1819 Issue of orders for the reorganization of the Russell Brigade.
- June 1819 The Nizam's forces occupy the late Pedwa's district of Umkhair.
- June 31, 1819 Siege and capture of Nowah by the Nizam's forces.
- July 15, 1820 The British Government sanction a loan from Palmer & Co. to the Nizam's Government of sixty lakhs of rupees.
- Dec. 1820 Mr. (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Mr. H. Russell.
- Dec. 12, 1822 Conclusion of a treaty between the Nizam and the British regarding the settlement of Mahratta territory.
- Nov. 1825 Messrs. Palmer & Co.'s claims against the Hyderabad Government amount to Rs. 70,70,670.
- Sept. 1825 Mr. Martin appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Mr. (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe.
- Jan. 2, 1829 Birth of Salur Jung.
- May 21, 1829 Death of Secunder Jah, aged 59 years; Naser-ool-Dowlah ascends the musnad.
- Aug. 1830 Mr. Ravenshaw appointed officiating Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Mr. Martin.

- Nov. 1830 Colonel Stewart appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Mr. Ravenshaw.
- Sept. 29, 1831 Conclusion of an engagement between the British and the Nizam confirming previous treaties and engagements.
- 1832 Resumption of the Ellichipore Jaghir by the Nizam's Government.
- Jan. 1838 Major Cameron appointed officiating Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Colonel Stewart.
- Sept. 1838 Colonel Fraser appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Major Cameron.
- 1839 Discovery of a conspiracy against the British Government at Nellore by Mr. Stonehouse; Moohariz-ool-dowlah, brother of the Nizam, implicated.
- June 1839 Court convened to investigate the Wahabee conspiracy.
- 1839 Establishment of a medical school at Bolaram.
- April 1840 Moohariz-ool-dowlah is declared to have been implicated in the Wahabee conspiracy by the Court appointed to investigate the matter.
- Sept. 6, 1843 Chundoo Lall resigns the office of Minister, and is succeeded in the office of Peshkar by his nephew Ram Baksh, Saraj-ool-Moolk being appointed Vakeel.
- April 15, 1845 Death of Chundoo Lall.
- Nov. 7, 1846 Saraj-ool-Moolk invested as Minister.
- Feb. 1847 Abolition of *Sattee* in the Nizam's Dominions.
- 1848 Restoration of the estates and jaghirs of Sir Salar Jung's family by the Nizam Nazoor-ool-Dowlah.
- Mar. 1848 Bankruptcy of the Hyderabad firm of Pestonjee and Meerjee.
- Nov. 1848 Amjud-ool-Moolk appointed Minister.
- 1848 Shums-ool-Oomrah appointed Minister, in succession to Amjud-ool-Moolk.
- May 1849 Shums-ool-Oomrah resigns the office of Minister.
- Sept. 1849 Rajah Ram Buksh appointed Peshkar a second time.
- Dec. 31, 1850 The Nizam's debt to the British Government amounts to seventy lakhs of rupees.
- Feb. 4, 1851 Dharoor Fort captured from a body of insurgent Rahilla prisoners by a force of the Hyderabad Contingent.
- April 1851 Nomination of Gunesb Rao as Minister by the Nizam.
- April 18, 1851 Disturbance in the precincts of the Nizam's palace caused by the expulsion of mutinous soldiery.
- 1851 Lord Dalhousie demands a cession of territory to provide for the payment of the Nizam's debt to the British Government.
- June 29, 1851 Saraj-ool-Moolk re-appointed Minister to the Nizam.
- Jan. 5, 1852 The Nizam delivers up the great diamond in his possession in part-payment of the debt due to the British Government on account of the Hyderabad Contingent.
- Mar. 1852 Saraj-ool-Moolk attacked and wounded by a body of men at Hyderabad.
- Mar. 1853 Colonel Low appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Colonel Fraser.
- May 21, 1853 Conclusion of the treaty between the Nizam and the British regarding the assignment of the Bezars.
- May 27, 1853 Death of Saraj-ool-Moolk.
- May 30, 1853 Salar Jung invested with the office of Dewan; Rajah Narvindhar appointed Peshkar.
- June 18, 1853 Ratification of the treaty concluded on May 21st.
- Dec. 1853 Mr. Bushby appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Colonel Low.
- 1854 Death of Moohariz-ool-dowlah, the Wahabee conspirator, at the Gekcondah Fort.

- May 22, 1854 Marriage of Salar Jung.
- Aug. 1855 Serious disturbances at Hyderabad originated by an Arab named Billaawal.
- Sept. 21, 1855 Attack on Brigadier-General Mackenzie at Bolaram during the *Maharwar*.
- Jan. 1856 Issue of Proclamation by the Nizam abolishing slavery in his dominions.
- Nov. 1856 Exhibition of raw products and manufactures at Chelidier Ghut.
- Dec. 30, 1856 Death of Mr. Bushby, the Resident, at Hyderabad.
- May 16, 1857 Death of the Nizam Nasoor-ool-dowlah.
- June 13, 1857 Inflammatory placards posted on the walls of a mosque at Hyderabad. Apprehension of an Arab Jamsdar for sedition at Hyderabad. Seditions gathering at the Mecca mosque, Hyderabad, dispersed by the Minister's orders.
- July 17, 1857 Attack on the Residency at Hyderabad by a band of Rohillas and other insurgents. Assembly of the Hyderabad Contingent at Ellilad and subsequent despatch to Central India to co-operate against the mutineers.
- 1857 Col. Davidson appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Mr. Bushby.
- Feb. 7, 1858 Captain Wyndham's force attacked at Shorapore by a force of rebels, under the Rajah of Shorapore.
- Feb. 12, 1858 Capture of the Rajah of Shorapore at Hyderabad.
- June 1858 Attack and capture of Koppalroog by a force under Major Hughes.
- Aug. 1858 Execution of Tusnook Hossain, Jemadar of the Shorapore troops, at Shorapore.
- Aug. 1858 Return of the Hyderabad Contingent to Hyderabad after the Central Indian Campaign.
- 1858 Changes introduced in the coinage; omission of the King of Delhi's name from the currency.
- 1858 Moosaffir-ool-dowlah, the Nizam's uncle, initiates a disturbance in the city.
- 1858 Sir Salar Jung is invested with the title of Mooktar-ool-Moolk by the Nizam.
- Nov. 1858 Publication of the Queen's proclamation at Hyderabad.
- Jan. 25, 1859 Execution of Torabai Khan and another mutineer at Hyderabad.
- Feb. 1859 Attempted assassination of Salar Jung whilst leaving the durbar in company with Colonel Davidson, the Resident.
- Feb. 1859 The Governor-General addresses a letter to the Nizam thanking him for his friendship towards the British Government.
- April 16, 1859 Death of Johangoor Ali, the would-be assassin of Salar Jung and Colonel Davidson.
- June 6, 1859 Capture of Alla-ool-deen at Mangulpully.
- Aug. 1859 Festivities at Hyderabad in honour of the marriage of the Nizam's daughter to the grandson of Shums-ool-Oomrah.
- Jan. 1860 Meer Fattah Ali, the Nizam's uncle, creates a serious disturbance in Hyderabad, resulting in great loss of life.
- July 1860 Presentation of gifts to the Nizam by the British Government. The sovereignty of the *Sumeetkee* of Shorapore transferred to the Nizam.
- Oct. 1860 Completion of the Noossey channel connecting the Godavery with the Hossein Sanger tank.
- Oct. 1860 Completion of the Hyderabad and Sholapore road.
- Dec. 26, 1860 Conclusion of a supplemental treaty between the Nizam and the British modifying the treaty of 1853.
- May 1861 The Nizam signifies to the Resident his intention of removing Salar Jung from office.
- July 1861 Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Temple visits Hyderabad on a financial mission.
- July 10, 1861 Grant of a *Sunnul* by the Nizam empowering the British Resident to exercise jurisdiction over European offenders.

- Oct. 5, 1861 Delivery of the British presents to the Nizam and his officers in full durbar.
- Dec. 7, 1861 Investiture of the Nizam as Knight Commander of the Star of India.
- Mar. 11, 1862 Grant of a Sumud by the British Government assuring the recognition of a legitimate succession to the Nizam in the event of the failure of natural heirs.
- Aug. 1862 Death of Colonel Davidson, the Resident, at Hyderabad.
- Nov. 21, 1862 Accident to Salar Jung at Hyderabad.
- Jan. 1863 Appointment of Mr. Yule as Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Colonel Davidson.
- April 22, 1863 Death of Shums-ul-Oomrah I.
- Aug. 1864 Establishment of a Court of Revenue at Hyderabad.
- June 1866 Title of Knight Commander of the Star of India conferred on Salar Jung.
- Dec. 1866 Severe distress experienced in Hyderabad and its vicinity owing to the failure of the crops. An expenditure of Rs. 4,30,289 incurred on relief works.
- Feb. 1867 Resignation of Sir Salar Jung.
- April 1867 Sir Richard Temple succeeds Sir George Yule as Resident at Hyderabad.
- Oct. 1867 Introduction of the Zillahdandi system of administration by Sir Salar Jung.
- Jan. 27, 1868 Attempted assassination of Sir Salar Jung by an Arab mercenary at Hyderabad.
- Mar. 21, 1868 Execution of the would-be assassin of Sir Salar Jung.
- June 1868 Mr. Saunders, C.B., appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Sir Richard Temple.
- Feb. 26, 1869 Death of Nizam Afzul-ool-Dowlah. Proclamation of Moer Mahboob Ali Khan as his successor.
- Feb. 1869 Sir Salar Jung and Nawab Shums-ul-Oomrah appointed Co-Regents.
- Mar. 1, 1869 Installation of H. H. Moer Mahboob Ali Khan as Nizam.
- Feb. 14, 1870 Sir Salar Jung leaves Hyderabad for the first time on a visit to Bombay and the Berars.
- Jan. 5, 1871 Sir Salar Jung presented with the insignia of the K.G.C.S.I. order.
- Oct. 1871 Scarcity in the districts of Aurangabad, Indur and Nagur-Karnul.
- Nov. 12, 1872 Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Bombay on the occasion of his second visit to that city.
- Nov. 26, 1872 Visit of Lord Northbrook to the Ellora caves.
- Sept. 24, 1873 Despatch from the Government of India to the Nizam declining the offer of the latter to deposit with the British Government Rs. 80,00,000 to provide for the payment of the Hyderabad Contingent.
- July 17, 1874 Despatch from the Secretary of State for India declining to accept the offer of the Co-Regent to provide a "material guarantee" for the pay of the Contingent or to restore the Berars.
- Aug. 1, 1874 First visit of the Nizam to the British Resident.
- Aug. 21, 1874 Mr. Saunders, the Resident, addresses the Hyderabad nobles at a breakfast given at the Residency.
- Oct. 8, 1874 Opening of the Nizam's State Railway. Festivities at Hyderabad.
- Nov. 2, 1875 Sir Salar Jung and a deputation of Hyderabad nobles arrive in Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales.
- Dec. 1875 Sir Richard Meade appointed Resident at Hyderabad, in succession to Mr. Saunders.
- Jan. 1876 Sir Salar Jung again visits Calcutta to attend the Chapter of the Star of India, January 1876. The Duke of Sutherland and other members of the Staff of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visit Hyderabad.

- Jan. 10, 1876 Murder of Mahomed Zumeen Khan, Persian tutor to the Nizam, by a Pathan member of the *Mohidees* sect.
- April 7, 1876 Sir Salar Jung arrives *ex route* for England.
- May. 8, 1876 Sir Salar Jung and suite received at Rome by the Pope.
- 1876 Sir Salar Jung fractures his thighbone by a fall on the stairs of the Grand Hotel at Paris.
- June 1, 1876 Sir Salar Jung lands at Folkestone in England.
- June 30, 1876 Sir Salar Jung presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle.
- July 24, 1876 Sir Salar Jung admitted to the honorary degree of D.C.L. at the Oxford University.
- July 25, 1876 Sir Salar Jung presented with the freedom of the City of London at the Guildhall.
- July 26, 1876 Presentation of addresses from the Manchester Corporation and Chamber of Commerce to Sir Salar Jung in London.
- Aug. 24, 1876 Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Bombay from England.
- Aug. 26, 1876 Arrival of Sir Salar Jung in Hyderabad from England.
- Oct. 1876 Commencement of the Famine in Hyderabad.
- Oct. 1876 Commencement of the great famine in Southern India.
- Dec. 1876 The Co-Regents submit a new memorial regarding the restoration of the Berars.
- Dec. 1876 His Highness the Nizam leaves Hyderabad for Delhi to attend the Imperial Assembly.
- Jan. 11, 1877 Sir Richard Temple visits Hyderabad as Famine Delegate from the Government of India.
- Apr. 5, 1877 Death of Shums-ul-Oomrah II, Amceer-i-Kabeer and Co-Regent of Hyderabad.
- Aug. 1877 H. E. Lord Lytton visits the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency.
- Sept. 29, 1877 Durbar at Secunderabad for the nomination of the Nawab Shums-ul-Oomrah III, Amceer-i-Kabeer, formerly known as Vikar-ool-Oomrah, as Co-Regent of the Hyderabad State.
- Nov. 1877 Dismissal of Mr. Oliphant, Sir Salar Jung's Private Secretary.
- July 21, 1879 Capture of the rebel Wassowah Balwant Phadke at Devanagri by Major Daniell and Synd Abdul Hakk.
- Mar. 1880 Subscription list opened in Hyderabad towards the relief of the sufferers by the Irish famine.
- Aug. 17, 1880 Riot at Goolburga between Hindus and Mahomedans.
- Dec. 30, 1880 Mr. Robert Knight charged at the Bow Street Police Court, London, with libelling the Amceer-i-Kabeer of Hyderabad in the London *Standard*.
- May 1881 Nawab Mukaram-ool-Dowlah starts from Bombay on a tour to Europe.
- June 2, 1881 The Attorney General of England issues a writ directing the stay of all further proceedings in the *Stateman* libel case.
- Dec. 12, 1881 Death of Shums-ul-Oomrah III, Co-Regent of Hyderabad.
- May 1882 Sir Salar Jung pays a brief visit to Simla to discuss with the Viceroy certain proposed administrative reforms in the Hyderabad State, and also to arrange about H. H. the Nizam's visit to England.
- July 14, 1882 The Nawab Yakar-ool-Oomrah, the Nawab Mir Laik Ali Khan Bahadoor, and the Nawab Mir Saadat Ali Khan Bahadoor, are presented to Her Majesty the Queen during a visit to England.
- Nov. 1882 Promulgation of a new scheme of reforms embracing a general reorganization of all the departments of the State.
- Jan. 1883 H. H. the Nizam, accompanied by Sir Salar Jung, proceeds on a tour to Aurangabad, Raichore and Goolburga.

- Feb. 5, 1883 Duke John of Mecklenburg Schwerin arrives at Hyderabad on a brief visit.
Sir Stuart Bayley visits Hyderabad to make arrangements for the carrying on of the administration.
- Feb. 8, 1883 Death of Sir Salar Jung.
- Feb. 1883 The *Peishcar*, Rajah Rai Rayan Rajah Narayan Pershad Nirbhand Bahadur, and Sir Salar Jung's eldest son, Nawab Mir Loik Ali Khan Bahadur, created joint administrators of the State, and empowered, in conjunction with a Council of Regency, to carry on the administration.
- Mar. 12, 1883 Meeting at Hyderabad, presided over by Mr. Jones, the Resident, to raise a memorial to Sir Salar Jung.

SUCCESSION OF NIZAMS.

	Date of Accession.	Date of Death.
1. Mir Kamru-d-din Nizam-ul-Mulk Asuph Jah (died in the vicinity of Berhampore)	1712	1748
2. Mir Ahmed Khan Nasir Jung (assassinated by the Nawab of Kadapa)	1748	1750
3. Hidayat Mohidin Khan Muzaffar Jung (killed while marching from Pondicherry to his capital)	Dec. 5th, 1750—Jan. 30th, 1751	
4. Salabat Jung	1751	1762
5. Nizam Ali Khan, Asaf Jah-i-Sani (died at Hyderabad)	1762	1803
6. Sikandar Jah	ditto	1803—1829
7. Mir Farkhundah Ali Khan Bahadur Nasiru-d-Daula (died at Hyderabad)	1829—May, 1857	
8. Afzulu-d-Daula (died at Hyderabad)	1857—Feb. 26, 1869	
9. Mir Mahabub Ali Khan Bahadur Fath Jung Nizam-ul-Daula		
Nizam-ul-Mulk ascended the Musnud on	Feb. 26, 1869	— now reigning

SUCCESSION OF RESIDENTS.

	From	To
Mr. Holland	1779	
Mr. Grant	1780	— 1784
Mr. R. Johnson	Feb. 1784	— 1786
Captain Kennaway (subsequently Sir J. Kennaway)	1788	— 1793
Major W. Kirkpatrick	1793	— 1797
Colonel A. Kirkpatrick	1797	— 1805
Mr. H. Russell (acting)	Oct. 1805—Dec. 1805	
Captain Sydenham	1805	— 1810
Lieut. C. Russell (acting)	June 1810—March 1811	
Sir Henry Russell	1811—Dec. 1820	
Sir Charles Metcalfe	Dec. 1820—Aug. 1825	
Mr. Martin	Sept. 1825	— 1830
Mr. Ravenshaw (officiating)	Aug. 1830	— 1833
Col. Stewart	Nov. 1830—Jan. 1838	
Major Cameron (officiating)	Jan. 1838—May 1838	
Col. Fraser	Sept. 1838—Jan. 1853	
Col. Low	Mar. 1853—Sept. 1853	
Mr. G. A. Bushby	Dec. 1853—Dec. 1856	
[Mr. Bushby died at the Residency in December 1856.]		
Col. Davidson, C.B.	1856—Aug. 1862	
[Col. Davidson died at the Residency on 21st June 1862.]		
Sir Geo. Udny Yule	Jan. 1862—April 1867	

	From	To
Sir Richard Temple	April 1867	1869
M ^r . C. B. Saunders	June 1869—Dec.	1875
Sir Richard Meade	Dec. 1875	1881
Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley	Mar. 1881—April	1882
M ^r . W. B. Jones	April 1882—April	1883
M ^r . J. G. Cordery	April 1883	

SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

Raja Ragnnath Dass	1750	—	1752
Sahad Lushkar Khan	1752	—	1755
Shah Nawaz Khan	1755	—	1758
Basalat Jung	1758	—	1760
Rajah Partabwunt	1761	—	1763
Rakunni-i-Daula	1765	—	1775
Azizun-i-Unara Arasto Jah	1804	—	1804
Mir Alam	1804	—	1808
Moniru-i-Mulk	1809	—	1832
Rajah Chandu Lal	1832	—	1843
Rajah Ram Baksh	1843	—	1846
Nawab Seraju-i-Mulk	1846	—	1848
Amjadi-i-Mulk	Nov. 1848—Dec.	1848	
Nawab Shamshu-i-Unara	1848—May	1849	
Rajah Ram Baksh	Sept. 1849—April	1851	
Ganesh Rao	April 1851—June	1851	
Nawab Seraju-i-Mulk	1851—May	1853	
His Excellency Nawab Mir Turab Ali Khan Bahadur, Sir Salar Jung, Shujah-ud-Daula, Mukhtarm-i-Mulk, G.C.S.I., D.C.L.	May 1853—Feb.	1883	
Rajah Nurindhur and Meer Liak Ali Khan (Joint Members).			

Shamshul Unara III C. Regent. 1869—1877.
Nizam-ul-Mulk IV. 1877—1881 (Act).

LIST OF BOOKS IN THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES BEARING ON THE AFFAIRS OF HYDERABAD.

Name of Book.	Name of Author.	Year of the Compilation of the Book.		Language of the Book.
		A.B.	A.D.	
1	2	3	4	5
Hakikat-i-Hindistan	Lakshmi Narayan Shalik.	1139	1732	Persian.
Yad-i-Hisra	Mir Gulam Ali Asad Bilgrami	1148	1731	Do.
Mirnat-us-Salik	Muhammad Shah alim Vaid	1149	1732	Do.
Tarikh-i-Amjadi	Abul Fatah Zohra-ud-din	1156	1749	Do.
Saral-o-Javab Moharia-ud-Daulah	Muhammad alim Saad Anajodi Hussein	1156	1749	Do.
Tuhafat-us-Shunan	Asaf Bee Khan Afzal	1156	1739	Do.
Mirnat-i-Aftab Numa	Abul Rahim alim Shah Nawaz Khaz	1163	1748	Do.
Be-Nasir	Abdul Yalab	1164	1749	Do.
Chumastan		1172	1735	Do.
Kanun-i-Asifa	Lakshmi Narayan Shalik.	1173	1756	Do.
Tazkira-i-Khasrai Amirah		1175	1758	Do.
Tazkira-i-Gul-i-Rasam	Masfari Gulam Ali Asad Bilgrami	1175	1758	Do.
Tuzak-i-Asifi	Lakshmi Narayan Shalik.	1181	1764	Do.
Mawadhat-i-Imadit Khan Vanshi	Tajalli Ali	1183	1768	Do.
Tuzak-i-Yala-Jahi	Indra Khan Vanshi	1186	1769	Do.
Savval-i-Dakan	Shah Tajalli Ali	1195	1778	Do.
Tennik-i-Shizarf	Mansur Khan Aurangabadi	1197	1780	Do.
Mansur-i-Nizami	Lakshmi Narayan Shalik.	1209	1786	Do.
Mah Nama	Mansur Khan Gazi-ud-din Khan	1209	1786	Do.
Mansur-i-Ashf	Gulam Husain Khan Jauhar	1203	1788	Do.
Bisarat Ganayur Dur Ahavdi	Lakshmi Narayan Shalik	1207	1796	Do.
Marahata	Do.	1214	1797	Do.
Teh Namat	Do.	1215	1798	Do.
Tazkira-i-Nirmal	Abdur Razak	1232	1815	Do.
Khasrai-i-Gohar-i-Shahvar	Muhammad Pannilab	1244	1827	Do.
Gulzar-i-Ashf	Masfari Asif Jahi	1244	1827	Do.
Sair-i-Hind wa Gujast-i-Dakan	Hakim Gulam Hussain Khan	1244	1827	Do.
Khasrai-i-Axam Jahi	Munshi Kadir Khan Bidi	1247	1830	Do.
Bam-i-Ti-Haidari	Muhammad Pannilab	1251	1834	Do.
Kar Namu-i-Haidari	Munshi Asif Jahi	1263	1846	Do.
Andrap-i-Yakut-i-Dakan	Shah Ahmad Ali Gogamari	1268	1846	Do.
Umdatul Tavarikh	Manavi Abdur Rahim	1268	1846	Do.
Patabya-i-Ashfa	Ratan Lal	1272	1855	Persian.
Vakay-i-Dakan	Ratan Lal in the service of Bad-uddin Khan	1281	1864	Urdu.
Masat-ul-Turki Kadim	Bahadur Amir Kabir	1282	1865	Persian.
Khurshid Jahi	Mir Abdur Rajak Aurangabadi	1282	1868	Persian.
Tarikh-i-Dakan	Musfari Muhammad Jinn Khan Tahir	1282	1868	Persian.
Akhbar-i-Dutur-i-Musla	Musfari Nasrullah Khai	1282	1868	Do.
Asfi-Namul	Bad-uddin	1282	1868	Do.
Akhar-i-Murad	Badrin Khan	1282	1868	Do.
Akhar-i-Sultani	Do.	1282	1868	Do.
Akhar-ul-Khavakim	Do.	1282	1868	Do.
Bayan-i-Vakua	Do.	1282	1868	Do.
Baharistan-i-Salhan	Mir Abdur Razak Sam	1282	1868	Persian.
Basatin-i-Salatin	Samad Dams Shah Nawaz Khan	1282	1868	Do.
Bayan-i-Dayana Khan	Muhammad Ibrahim Aladil	1282	1868	Do.
Bayan-i-Samsat-ud-Daulah	Sad Khan	1282	1868	Do.
Tazkira-i-Shah Jahannad	Sad Khan	1282	1868	Do.
Tarikh-i-Masfari	Sad Khan	1282	1868	Do.
Tarikh-i-Mirnat-i-Aham	Dargah Kuli Khan	1282	1868	Do.
Tuhafat-ul-Alam	Muhammad Ali Khan Asad	1282	1868	Do.
Tuhafat-i-Dakan	Bakhtavar Khan	1282	1868	Do.
Tarikh-i-Hind wa Dakan	Abdul Latif Khan Shastri	1282	1868	Do.
Tarikh-i-Hind	Abdul Kadir Khan Bidi	1282	1868	Urdu.

(Confidential Section)

Unless the book is returned on or before the due date given below, a fine of 6 nP. will be charged for each day.

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